The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,412.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Galle	29
„ Rutnagherry	22	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	22		Jan.
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	5
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	7
„ Tuticorin	27	„ False Point	8
„ Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 15th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE. (via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lavrinzee, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE—Consignees of the Cargo per ship HIPPORCHAS, from Rangoon, are requested to send boats for their respective Goods, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain McIntyre as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McIntyre will not be responsible for the risk of fire on shore when landed.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

11th December 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship INDIAN MERCHANT, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take delivery of Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of Consignees.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
8th December 1869. Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £13, second class £9; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £10 16s. per head; second class £7 10s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class ...£62, 10... } Inclusive of railway transit through
Second Class £38, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 17th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th December 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. NUBIA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Southampton, 13th November.
„ DELHI, from Marseilles, 21st November.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 3rd Nov. (remainder of Cargo).
„ SYRIA, from Southampton, 6th November.
„ GRECIAN, from Liverpool, 10th November.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 13th November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th December 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo (mark H. Z. & S. N. Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirazee) per Ship RAPIDE, from Bangkok, are informed that the above CARGO is ready for delivery, and if the boats are not at once sent alongside the ship to take immediate delivery the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for risk of fire, &c., when landed on shore.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents Ship Rapide.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School WILL BE HELD at the Institution, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker will preside.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th December 1869.

WANTED, by a young GENTLEMAN, who has had eighteen months experience in a London Firm, a SITUATION in a BANK or MERCHANT'S OFFICE in Bombay or the Mofussil. Testimonials and references can be given.—Address G. G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and the days following, a quantity of STORES returned from PERSIAN GULF CABLE EXPEDITION.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1869.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Company's Office, 1 Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January 1870, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed on the 11th instant:—

1. That this Meeting, appreciating the value of the assistance rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Secretary and Treasurer to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), during the anxious times when the so-called "Frere Company" had been passing through many difficulties, resolves that the sum of Rs. 18,000 be paid out of the Company's fund to that gentleman on his resignation of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.

2. That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

3. That the partners for the time being of the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

4. That the sum of Rs. 700 be paid monthly as remuneration to the Secretaries and Treasurers, until the gross annual revenue of the Company shall amount to a sum which will yield a commission at 5 per cent. larger than the last named sum, when the remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the Company.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1, Church Street, 13th December 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC
TROUPE,
EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

ON THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1869,
Third time of the great Sensation Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!
THE WATER CAVE!
THE WATER CAVE!!
THE WATER CAVE!!!

IT SHOULD BE SEEN BY ALL.
THEN GO AT ONCE AND SEE IT!
DO NOT MISS THIS
GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT!

Owing to the time required for placing this popular and beautiful Drama before the Public in such a manner as will make it thoroughly enjoyable and appreciable by the most critical audience, as well as creditable to the artistes engaged, Mr. DAVE CARSON begs to state that "THE COLLEEN BAWN" will constitute the entire Evening's entertainment.

ON SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1869,
Tobin's High-class Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
Concluding with the Musical Burletta,
THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PARELL.—On MONDAY, the 20th instant, and following days, Sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screws, nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately, detailing and describing each lot, and the Stores may be inspected on and after Thursday next.

NOTICES.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION. NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

will be given by the Boys of St. Mary's to their Benefactors, Friends and Parents.

Part I.

The Duke of Wellington, a Prisoner of War.—A Burlesque in Two Acts.

Part II.—Concert.

1. The Lost Child—Solo and Chorus. Harmonium accompaniment.
2. The Night Bell Gallop.—Joli Chorus with Orchestra accompaniment.
3. Just before the Battle.—Joli Chorus, Orchestra accompaniment.

By the Band and Philharmonic Society of the Institution.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 2

Parents of Pupils FREE on presentation of Tickets.

Tickets may be had at the Institution.

CONTRACT for LASHING BALES.—BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of this Company are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of LABOURERS for lashing Bales pressed at the screws. Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Lashing Bales," and to be sent in to the Office, No. 13, Rampart Row, on or before THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS on the 6th instant, and CONFIRMED at a MEETING held THIS DAY (25th October):—

That the Asiatic Trading Company be wound up voluntarily.

By another Resolution, passed at same Meeting, Messrs. James Ranken and Mr. Limjee Manockjee Bottlebhoy were appointed Liquidators.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of the said Company must send in their Claims to us, for examination, on or before the 27th day of December now next, after which date no Claims will be considered. Debtors to the Company are required forthwith to make payments to us of the amounts due by them to the Company.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, }

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders [illegible] at Parell on THIS [illegible] following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1869.
2. To fill up vacancies in the Board of Direction.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To pass the following special Resolution—"The provisions of the Regulation 48 of the Table B, referred to in the Articles of Association, shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, and such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company may be a Director of the Company."
5. And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1869.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6TH to 21ST DECEMBER 1869 (both days inclusive).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, between all Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, 20th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, 3rd January next.

On CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, Trains will run as on Sundays.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkesim, Hurda, Sewnee, and Etarsee Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Bagra and Sohagpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandise will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LOWJEE VURDMAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED with CASSEEBAEE MARATHAN, of Bombay, Hindu, to SELL to her all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate on the west side of the Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,257 and 4/9 square yards, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, and bounded on or towards the east by Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by Government ground, on or towards the north by a private passage or gully, and on or towards the south by a private passage, and the said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,840 and 3,008, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7. The said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and now in the possession of the said Lowjee Vurdman and his tenants. All persons having claims thereon, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, should make the same known, in writing, to me, in my office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th December 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—TO LET, from TO-MORROW the 1st December, HOUSES Nos. 5 and 31, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45 and 50 respectively.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th November 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry ... Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	Qts. „ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, Silver Foil „	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET ... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ... „ 28
In cases of 1 dozen each.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 16 „

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at ... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

		each case	doz.	Rs. per doz.
Claret.—	Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10 per doz.
	Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12 „
	1864 Mouton d'Armailhacq	„	1 „	„ 15 „
	1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20 „
	1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25 „
Brandy.—	Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22 „
	Do. 10 „	„	1 „	„ 30 „
	Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20 „
Sherry.—	Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	„ 18 „
	Do. red „	„	2 „	„ 22 „
	Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 26 „
	Robertson's blue seal	„	1 „	„ 16 „

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	......	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	„	......	17
„ MOUTON	„	......	17
„ LARMONT	„	......	15
„ ST. JULIEN	„	......	10
CHABLIS	„	......	17
BARSAC	„	......	17
WHISKEY, Irish	„	......	10
„ Scotch	„	......	18
CURACAO	„	......	15
MARASCHINO	„	......	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	„	......	24
„ „	Per 2 dozen pints	......	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal. Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	21 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine,	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
	[illegible] so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach	ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg,	Vintage 1862	23
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27
33 0	Winningen	ditto 1864	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hand.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.
Manufactured from all

CAVITE TOBACCO.
Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.
Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	„ 24	„
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	„ 24	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 24	„
——, Still, Brauneberger	„ 24	„

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,
For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY,—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows:—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
„ Marseilles	„ 700	„ 450
„ Southampton	„ 720	„ 450

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

[illegible] received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

ACCORDIONS and CONCERTINAS, a large collection of these Instruments, richly finished and plain. Handsomely bound PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of the latest style, suitable for Presents.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anazi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

A Choice Selection of Ornamental and Plain Gold and Silver PENCIL CASES, suitable for PRESENTS; also a few IVORY PENCIL CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Plain and Carved.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Plain and Carved.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ¼ packets and Tins.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Muster.
„ 2 „ „
„ 3 „ „
„ 1 DAWSON'S „

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

BURMAH CHEROOTS.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in Quarts and Pints.		
PAUILLAC	in	do.	do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in	do.	do.
MARGAUX	in	do.	
ST. JULLIEN	in	do.	

J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch; its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE TUNING in BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that they are prepared to arrange for MONTHLY TUNINGS, for not less than a period of six months, payable in advance.

Pianofortes generally deteriorate so rapidly from want of being inspected, cleaned out, and tuned at short intervals, that Soundy & Co. propose to institute the MONTHLY TUNING and INSPECTING SYSTEM.

At first sight the expense may appear to be considerable, but in the end it will be found more economical, and decidedly more musical, than allowing Pianos to fall into uselessness from sheer neglect.

Unless a sufficient number of Subscribers to the system be obtained, the plan will not be carried out, and the Subscriptions will be returned.

Six months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance	Rs. 30.
Twelve months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance	Rs. 50.

It is understood that a highly experienced London Tuner is expressly engaged for this service.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	„	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	„	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	„	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	„	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	„	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.

(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES Mumm. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts	Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints	„ 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S.
GIESLER'S
MOET AND CHANDON'S.
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE,"
VEUVE (eminently a Lady's Wine,)

And others, all of which are imported [illegible]
ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES,

as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany, From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., Bombay.

LONDON PRICES,

With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suits the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,

TWO PATTERNS;
Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and serviceable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)
PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	100
Complete Half set of KING'S	115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	32

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.

The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.

TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER, SUGAR BASIN
From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,
WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.
The best manufactured, Rs. 60

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Brokers are engaged in settling large time-bargain transactions of the 15th Dec.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1005
20,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	630
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,220
5,000	2,000	1,4..	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
800	2,500	all	30*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	15 p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£0	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	535
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	9,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	8,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
4,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	230
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	125 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
1,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,280	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
2,300	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½		Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250		Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	108¾
Four per cent.	94¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debentures	106½
5 years' do. do.	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—9TH DECEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount.
Public Works 5 per cents., a small amount at Rs. 103-12.
5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-4.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-10.
10 years' Debentures, a small amount at Rs. 107-0.
In shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,500.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 135.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares, at Rs. 290 for cash.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 14.

Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Bolton, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Hydrabad, Sind.
Holmes, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th Dec. 1869.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered:—

Surgeon Major Lumsdaine to general duty, Bombay, on being relieved of his present duties as Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality.

Surgeon J Lalor, A B, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mahadoo Itto, No 477, attached to the Bombay and Agra Road work is placed on general duty, Poona Division.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch:—

Apothecary A Rodrigues, No 37, from 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to general duty, Presidency, and to proceed to Bombay, to appear before the standing medical committee.

Apothecary W Greengrass, No 34, from 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, to 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, and to travel by rail and steamer at the public expense.

Apothecary A Lafond, No 57, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Assistant Apothecary Shaik Ameer, No 105, from F Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Sanitarium, Poorundhur.

Assistant Apothecary W Haire, No 144, from D Battery E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to general duty, Poona, and to do duty with 2nd Dragoon Guards, *en route* to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 9d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Phoenix	Sherwood	Moulmein, Oct. 23.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Viscount Canning (s)	Frederiksen	Persian Gulf.
	Bussorah	Turnbull	Rangoon.
	Arracan	Ticker	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship West Riding, Hughes, bound to Bassein.
Ship Zurich, Granger, bound to Galle.

The steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 9th has the following:—
DEPARTURES—Ships Gitana and Savoir Faire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 9th, Zearvering Beil, from London, in sight.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes............Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class........................ ,, 7½
Fourth and Fifth Classes............ ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.........Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TANDY—GOODWIN—December 8th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Mule, H. S. Tandy, Esq., H. M. Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Maria, only daughter of Joseph Goodwin, Esq., of Rose Cottage, Wimbledon.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CURTOYS—December 10th, at No. 13, Loudon Street, the wife of W. J. Curtoys, Esq., of a daughter.

BLANK—December 5th, at Dehree, ... the wife of Mr. F. O. Blank, Sub-Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D.

OWEN—December 2nd, at Rabeekpoor Factory, Purneah, Mrs. Fanny Owen, aged 82 years.

ROBERTS—December 5th, at Rhonee, Deoghur, (new chord line) Adèle Mary, wife of John Watkinson Roberts, aged 63 years, 11 months and 12 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PEPPIN—December 5th, at Kurnool Fort, the wife of Mr. J. W. Peppin, Head Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

DEATH.

ATKINSON—December 4th, at Madhopoor, Alice Maud, the beloved daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Atkinson, D. P. W., aged 1 year and 3 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869.

GOVERNMENT, claiming credit to itself for damming the stream of extravagance, and stopping avoidable expenditure, almost implies a surplus of liberality having previously existed on its part, which it is now, from State exigencies, compelled to abandon. Suppose we try and turn the picture, and see if there be not an *il*liberality or two which it could also abandon with equal credit. To stumble over a glaring instance, we shall not have far to go. No further, indeed, than that institution which is, at once, everybody's friend and everybody's foe—the Post Office. We say everybody's friend, because in the very essence of its being it is a thing which affords to us all either convenience, or delight or both. We say, too, everybody's foe, because those who control it have clogged it with many vexations. To find a pleasant letter upon one's *chota hazari* table is agreeable enough, but to be informed by one's butler that he has had to pay the postal peon ten or twelve *annas* for it, in addition to the postage already affixed, is enough to upset the balance of the most philosophical mind. In short, the postal authorities seem to have said to themselves—"Now, here is a capital opportunity to spite our species;" and, to do them justice, they seem to have availed themselves of it, in many respects, with rare ability. One of the surest methods by which you can make a man your enemy, is to do him a favour, or a kindness, and then make him pay for it. The postal rulers evidently knew this; at any rate, they act up to it. Several of the most pleasant privileges which the postal system confers upon the public, are saddled with conditions, and preposterous penalties, which, to those who inadvertently incur them, more than do away with the sense of gratitude and pleasure derived from the former. We will quote an instance. It is stated in the "Postal Guide," that the public, on changing their addresses, should furnish the post master of the office of their previous residence, with the address of their new. It is also ordered, that letters going to the vacated residence, on being forwarded, should only bear a single postage charge, that is to say, should only be fined in the amount which would have been needful to pay the postage of a letter from their old abode to their new. But mark the unjust limitation of this just measure. A, say, is a district official, and he lives at B. Or we should say, that, during his enforced idleness (as far as active district work goes) in the monsoon, he lives at B; probably, in these days, having to pay for and keep on a house there all the year round. However, that is another matter. October comes, and sees A set forth (he would be soundly wigged from head-quarters if he didn't) upon a six or eight months' tour in the jungle. Before he departs, however, he writes to the post master of B respecting his letters. A jungle life, especially in a poor *shikar* district, is not usually held to be a very exciting, changeful, or intellectual one. If a man chose, he could convert it into as good an opportunity for making a blockhead and a boor of himself, as he could well desire. Reading is his sole preventive resource—the sole shield between him and insufferable *ennui*—that monotonous, wearing *ennui*, which has led so many a better destined man to drift to the haven of the sot, that dreary backwater of life's river, wherein so much that was good, and noble, and capable, has been prematurely laid up and rotted away. To most men, leading this district life, newspapers are a grand solace. The daily, or the *bi*-weekly receipt of the postal packet from the hands of the hot, dusty, travel-worn runner, become the events of existence. Many a weary morning's trudge, many a long long ride in the blazing sun, have been lightened by the reflection that this is "letter day;" and by the pleasant anticipation of a cosy evening over "the paper," in a snug arm chair, set outside under the branches of the cool trees which shelters one's tent. One would have thought that this cup was innocent enough, that its pleasures were modest enough, to escape the hand of the bitter-mixture holder. And one would have thought wrong. All the while that the head-quarter post office remains within reasonable reach, the official can send, and does send, messengers to it for his letters; but when he has come, in the course of his wanderings, within the limits of some nearer postal town, he writes to the head-quarter's office, and requests them to forward his letters to that town, just as if they had originally been addressed to the latter, in which case, be it remembered, the trouble incurred by the post office would have been just the same, while the postage would in both cases have been alike. Now what happens? Why, that on each of this unfortunate's poor little letters, as well as on his newspaper, the full postage is *charged over again.* In other words, he is fined 100 per cent because, as in obedience to his orders, he is for the greater part of the year on the move, his correspondents can never get nearer than an approximation to his actual address. The two processes, so far as the postal people go, are identical. The letters and papers follow exactly the same route, whether fully addressed or readdressed; but because from no earthly fault of his, or his correspondents, his letters and papers cannot be addressed to him fully at the outset, the office inflicts a fine of 100 *per cent.* for his having given its officials the trouble, we will say, to scratch out the original address B and add that of C or E or F. Surely in the case of its own servants, thus helplessly situated, Government should forbid its postal officials to swell even *its* demoralised finances by such miserable expedients as these. To fine the flocks of carelessness, and of foolish trouble givers, is well enough; and is politic in the interests of the community; but to fine the little ewe lambs of helplessness in this way is pitiful. When people are fined double postage for putting half an *anna* stamp on a four anna weight letter, their stupidity is righteously served. Moreover, they had their alternative. They *might* have paid the four annas at the outset. But those we speak of, have *no* remedy, *no* alternative, short of going without a *táppál* altogether. A "screwing" Government might gracefully set its foot upon this grievance, and throw a trifling act of liberality into the other scale.

Then there is the subject of fining inaccurate (for it is merely want of knowledge, and not of will,) postage on our Overland letters. A letter is innocently stamped for example, one shilling, instead of 13d., and straightway a fine is inflicted which, with the original shilling already paid, makes the postal cost of the letter about equal to that of three and a half ordinary ones. This, again, is surely a very "second sort" method of doing business, by a paying and ever growing richer department. Postage is quite high enough, without such venial errors being so heavily punished as though they were the result of deliberate fraud. Then, again, there is the Indian newspaper postage grievance, and there is the manuscript packet late delivery grievance, on both of which we might say a good deal if we had room or believed it would do a bit of good.

A PRIVATE telegram states that the English mail of the 26th November left Suez on the 5th inst.

THE sheriffs of Calcutta and Madras for 1870 have already been appointed. When are we to know who the fortunate man in Bombay is to be?

Punjab, after visiting Cashmere, returned to Sealkote on the 29th ultimo, whence he is reported to have proceeded to Madhopore to inspect the irrigation works there. During his stay in Cashmere he was entertained by the Maharajah on a most magnificent scale. Sir Donald strictly followed Oriental fashion on the occasion of the various "tamashas" given by His Highness, and distributed liberal "inams" to the performers.

SIRDAR SHUMSOODEEN KHAN, nephew of the Ameer of Cabul, has left the Punjab for Ghiznee. It may be remembered that this Sirdar gallantly defended the Balla Hissar fort when Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, another nephew of the present Ameer, entered Cabul and proclaimed Shere Ali Khan to be Ameer. Shumsoodeen Khan was the last man who stood faithfully to Azim Khan, and did not surrender Balla Hissar till all chances of success were lost and his followers had deserted him.

FEVER in its worst form, says a Punjab correspondent, is raging throughout that province. Lahore, Umritsur, Peshawur, and Rawul Pindee are stated to have suffered most, and the unhealthiness has not left them as yet. The districts on the other side of the Doab have suffered less, comparatively, but between the Sutlej and Peshawur the sickness has been very great. Mortality has been very heavy, and the fever has never prevailed for so long as it has done this year. Cholera has not quite left some districts of the Punjab.

THE Lucknow paper says the post of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh is likely to become vacant soon and to be given to a relative of the Chief Commissioner. It regrets this, for the sake of others, who will be superseded, "but such things are done all over in India, and we have an instance of what is being done in the Bombay Presidency, where its Governor is doing his utmost to appoint his son-in-law, Captain Filgate, to the post of Military Secretary to the Governor." Verily the Lucknow paper gets hold of odd facts.

THE Ameer has not yet got rid of his Turkistan difficulties. A Cabul correspondent, writing on the 19th ultimo, states that Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, and General Daood Shah have both proceeded to Budakhshan, where Ameer Jehandar Shah, in conjunction with Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, defies the power of the Governor of Turkistan. Jehandar Shah is assisted by the Meer of Kotah. Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, the Ameer's son, is on his way to Bamian to join Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan in Turkistan.

DEATH OF THE THAKORE OF GONDUL.

THE Thakore of Gondul died somewhat suddenly on Monday night. He had been for some months absent from his territories, first at Poona and then in Bombay, carrying forward an appeal to the Government against some ruling of the Political Agent. A confirmed opium-eater, he has been kept by his clever Ranee well before the public, and made to subscribe to all the popular moves of the day; in short, to be, vicariously, a shining light in the ranks of Young India. Of course the object was to promote his cause. It is probable that the poor man, in order to keep up to the mark, has had to indulge more and more in opium. On Monday, however, he had taken leave of all his friends and had made arrangements for leaving Bombay yesterday, when he abruptly died, probably from more of his favourite drug than his debilitated system would bear. As he departed so suddenly a strict inquiry was made into the circumstances by the Coroner; but we are glad to know that there was not the slightest trace of foul play. In fact, the Thakore died from what we may call natural causes, or unnatural excesses. No one will regret him more than his Ranee, who subsides from a position of influence into private life. He was only forty-seven years of age, and leaves an heir, only four years old.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 6TH DECEMBER.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

FRANCE.

Ninety-eight members of the Chamber of Deputies have adhered to the programme of M. Ollivier, demanding the amelioration of the law for public safety, the revision of the electoral law, and the abolition of the immunity of Government officers from prosecution.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, 6TH DECEMBER.

President Grant, in his message to Congress, recommends a gradual return to specie payments and the reduction of taxation. He approves the present Financial Secretary's policy, and believes that bonds on falling due can be replaced by bonds bearing not more than 4½ per cent. interest.

He expresses sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, but declares them not yet entitled to recognition. He declares that the Alabama claims had better remain unsettled than be settled in an inadequate manner, and he expresses a hope that an early and satisfactory settlement may be brought about.

In conclusion, President Grant says that the foreign relations of America are generally satisfactory.

SECUNDRABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9TH DECEMBER.

THE weather throughout the past month has been cool and bracing.

The Trimulgherry Church, "All Saints," was beautifully decorated on the 1st ultimo, being All Saints' Day. The Reverend Mr. Bartlett, after the second lesson, catechised his choristers on the necessity and propriety of commemorating this day, and then exhorted his congregation to the exercise and practice of godly works. He vindicated himself from the charge that he had improperly assumed the title of "priest," by pointing out that he had done nothing beyond what is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. He is an excellent man and apparently sincere in all his works, but the community here seem to think that his zeal has the better of his judgment. The community at Hyderabad, or Chudderghat, as it is called, are quite hurt at the manner in which he invited himself to their church on Sunday evening the 14th instant, and reprimanded them for allowing a layman to ascend the pulpit, which, he said, was only accessible to *ordained priests.* The community of Chudderghat have risen in arms against their gazetted clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Clarke, who proposed certain alterations in their church, which is private property. They have written some very severe and clever protests against the innovations desired by the reverend gentleman in reply to his written address to them.

There is a move made about the branch railway line from Gulburga to this cantonment *via* Chudderghat. Plans have been drawn and surveys made, and the old Arsenal is said to be fixed upon as the future site for the terminus. Active and prompt measures are being inaugurated by the Resident towards the furtherance of railway communication, and nothing apparently will be left undone that can possibly be done to fetch in the snorting iron horse to this part of India as early as practicable.

The Shumshabad irrigation works (more properly known here as the Indraputtam project) are being vigorously prosecuted, reflecting the greatest credit on the ability of the district engineer, Mr. Phillip Hudson, of H. H. the Nizam's Service.

Our Inspecting Postmaster, Mr. Kellie, has returned from his inspection from Lingasoogoor, and has proceeded to Gulburga to arrange for the opening of the through line of postal communication between Bombay and Madras on or before the 20th January 1870. H. E. Sir Salar Jung has signified his intention of being present on the occasion of the opening of the railway extension from Sholapoor to Gulburga, after which he will decide on the expediency or otherwise of proceeding

Messrs. Harvey and Misquith have been delighting the communities of Trimulgherry and Chudderghat with their musical performances, and they appear to have made up their minds to pass the cold season here for the present. Mr. Misquith has been engaged as the organist for "All Saints' Church" and the Bolarum Church.

All the subordinates of the Madras Medical Department in this cantonment have been greatly satisfied with a recent ruling of the Military Controller General of Accounts, Calcutta, by which some of them receive arrears of salary to the extent of one thousand rupees and less, whilst others, again, look forward to their promotion at an earlier date than they at first anticipated. It is nothing but right that the fifty-five years' ruling should be put in force, so that superannuated seniors may retire on a comfortable pension to themselves, and thus make room for those who may be speculating on their demise in the ordinary run of life.

A telegraph office is about to be established in this cantonment, to be worked by Europeans from the several regiments located here. This will be a great boon to the Secundrabad and Trimulgherry communities.

The Resident proceeds on his tour through the Assigned Districts about the middle of next month, after his lady shall have embarked for England at Bombay.

The Nizam's Contingent, it is said, will occupy soon the buildings now left empty in Begum Pett.

The trial of sending a detachment of the Hussars to Trimulgherry for the restoration of their health has resulted unfavourably. Their sickness increased there, so that their recall was at once ordered. After this we hope the Supreme Government will see to the pressing necessity of giving the Hussars Bangalore. If we are to allow our soldiers to die away like this in the face of the General Order of the Government of India to give them a change, which has not yet been officially recalled, and if we are to be fêting at the same time the Duke of Edinburgh, our policy in India will deserve little praise.

Our Assistant Judge of the Small Cause Court has succeeded to a Moulveeship in H. H. the Nizam's service, and it is said, Captain Warner, late Officiating Second Resident, will fill his present appointment.

You have heard no doubt ere this of the grand entertainment of Shum-shoom-ool-ra given to all the staff and principal officers in Chudderghat, Bolarum, and Trimulgherry—this cantonment of course not excepted—on the occasion of the marriage of his son. It passed off with great *eclat*, and if matters continue as they are now, they augur a splendid future for the "Daughter of the Deccan."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

AN occasional correspondent writes glibly of the administrative reforms which, as he asserts, are under the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary for India, assisted—or impeded—by his Council. He shall speak for himself:—"Great changes are impending. The map of British India is about to be remodelled—or, rather, it is to be painted afresh. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors will cease to bear sway in the land. 'Chief Commissioner' will henceforth be the only name of power, beneath the over-spreading shade of the viceregal rule. Like Jupiter—Optimus, Maximus—the Viceroy is to be First, without a second—first, that is in India, but still second to the Secretary of State. Into how many Chief-Commissionerships India is to be parcelled out I know not, but probably into not fewer than seven or more than nine. The Punjab will form not the least important. Rohilcund will be doubled up with Oude; Cachar, Assam, the Tenesserim provinces and British Burmah, will not unlikely be fused into one province; Bengal will be divided into two parts. These main reforms will be accompanied by many not inferior. The separation of the judicial department may be regarded as certain. A local European Army will be revived, and the native soldiery, consolidated into a serviceable force, will be armed with breech-loaders, but the constabulary will retain the Enfield. The entire army in India will be placed under one Commander-in-Chief—unless, indeed, a compromise be made for the sake of Horse Guards patronage, and two heroes be appointed to lead your martial youths to glory and the grave. In the latter case a line will be drawn from east to west, and the southern commander placed under his northern colleague. Economy is thus the order of the day, but 'vested interests' will doubtless make a gallant fight to keep things as they are."—*Englishman.*

DR. LEITNER, of Lahore, has arrived in London with various collections from Thibet, the Dard Country, and High Asia, and with a living Yarkandee. This is the first native of that country who has been to England. Dr. Leitner considers he has identified the prototype of the Sanscrit in the language of High Asia. It is stated that it is his intention to communicate his ethnological results to the Ethnological Society.

THE VAKEEL AND THE MAGISTRATE: OR, HOW NOT TO DO IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see, from Mr. Punch's report, that certain Commissioners in England conducted business in the same way as I do myself. To give an example, I was in my office tent in the middle of the day a short time ago, and, having nothing to do, was loading cartridges for my breechloader; when a Bombay vakeel walked in. The conversation that ensued caused me to put two bullets into one cartridge, and enough powder to blow up Bombay in another; but that's a trifle. I give the conversation, as it shows how official business should be properly transacted.—Yours, &c.,

PENAL CODE.

Vakeel—Sir——
Magistrate—All right, in a minute.—(This wad doesn't go down as it ought.)
V.—Sir, I am here——
M.—Who said you were not? Do you want to argue?
V.—Sir, this is a grave——
M.—I hope not. Are you an undertaker?
V.—Sir, you appear——
M.—I hope a tolerably good-looking fellow.
V.—There is no reason——
M.—No; certainly not.
V.—I must say the whole——
M.—Hole? Yes, must be filled up.
V.—I won't say——
M.—No don't.
V.—It is well known——
M.—Then why tell me about it?
V.—Sir, in your exalted position——
M.—How exalted? I'm standing on the same level as you are.
V.—My unfortunate clients——
M.—Will be hanged as sure as eggs *are* eggs.
V.—You are here to distribute——
M.—Nothing of the sort,—I am not a relief officer.
V.—You appear to jest——
M.—Never made a joke in my life—tried once, but the experiment was not satisfactory.
V.—Common justice——
M.—I would advise you to get the real article while you're about it—they sell it cheap in some places.
V.—It is not often——
M.—That's a blessing. Here, boy, *cheroot lao.*
V.—It is bad——
M.—Yes, it is a bad one—I'll have another.
V.—In this Court——
M.—It's a tent.
V.—Sir, this shall not stop here——
M.—Oh, no. I move camp to-morrow.
V.—Sir, is this the way——
M.—No; but there's a very good road outside.
V.—Sir, I have come all the way from Bombay——
M.—Hope you had a pleasant journey.
V.—Sir, I *will* be heard.
M.—Rather,—you make row enough.
V.—It is your duty to dispense——
M.—Certainly, with your society.
V.—I am going——
M.—So am I—to tiffin.
V.—It is useless——
M.—Perfectly. Good afternoon.
[Exit Magistrate, whistling. Vakeel watches his departure, muttering something in the Vernacular equivalent to "Well, I *am* blowed."]

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday (Dec. 10) there was a full attendance of members, and there was also a number of visitors to the Chamber. Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald were present during part of the proceedings; and the Maharajah of Gwalior also attended, having expressed a desire to witness the proceedings of the Supreme Council. The proceedings commenced by the swearing in of P. A. Cavorke, Esq., as Sheriff for the ensuing year. His Excellency then called upon—

Mr. Strachey, who moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort Saint George and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay, be taken into consideration. The hon. gentleman said the objects of the Bill were so well known that he need not trouble the Council with any remarks upon it. Some few slight alterations had been made but none of importance. The Bill was passed.

Mr. Strachey then moved 'that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide rules for the manufacture, storing, and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the

Strachey said the Committee had made but little alteration in the Bill as drafted. Only one change had been made. It was not at first clearly defined that the duty would be leviable at the salt works, but this had been settled by the Committee. The Bill was then passed, no other member offering any remarks upon it.

Mr. Strachey then moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for works of public utility be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. When he introduced the Bill last March he said it was important that it should be subject to public criticism. It was important that opinion and information should be obtained and much had been obtained from the local Governments. The papers had been for some time in the hands of the Council and they were in a position to judge. There is no difference of opinion as to the necessity of making some alteration of the existing law. He showed before how, under the existing law, the public had been swindled, for he could use no milder term. It was also needed in the interests of the public themselves; for sometimes a mistaken zeal on the part of a public officer results in injustice. This has been felt in many cases, and a change of law is needed for the protection of the people rather than for the Government. A change is needful in the public interest. When Government was of opinion that the main evils arose from the want of defined principles of action in taking up land for the public purposes, they thought that in taking the law of England as a basis there would be every guarantee for the rights of private property and these are introduced into the Bill. He forgot to state this fact on introducing the Bill, and it contained no novelty whatever, and he might say that the same principles were common throughout Europe. Though it might be said that the circumstances of India were somewhat different from those of other countries, there was nothing in opposition to equity. Mr. Maine had drawn up a note on the subject. The principles of the Bill are that joint assessors should take into consideration the value of property in the neighbourhood, and the damage likely to arise from the taking of a part of the property by division or otherwise. These were found on the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of England, and would be found to meet most cases of possible injury, though this Bill was decidedly more liberal than the English Bill. This he showed by examples. The best means are to be adopted for ascertaining the *market* value of the land. Principles are also laid down as to what should not be taken into consideration in awarding compensation. For instance the urgency of the requirement is no reason for an enhanced value of the property required. No damage that would not be actionable for private people should render the Government liable. There are to be no prospective and imaginary damages. The only difficulty is that the valuers shall not take into consideration the reluctance of the parties interested to sell their lands. There is a good deal of feeling in this matter, very naturally, he would say, as to ancestral property. It is deemed a hardship that only a bare market value should be paid. He believed the Bill was perfectly right. They had no right to take into consideration the reluctance of owners to sell. He had shown this in a memorandum, as to taking into consideration the value of personal feelings, it was impossible. He quoted the dictum of Lord Truro, who said land should be valued in relation to its use for all human purposes. There should be no compensation for destruction of the picturesque as has been decided in England. And while this should be the rule in all cases, there should be some compensation *after* valuation, on account of compulsory sale. This had been forcibly put by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This can only be some fixed percentage, as it will not do to leave the question open. Mr. Grey is in favour of a fixed precentage, an opinion concurred in by the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Oude. Although the law of England is silent on the subject, it is the *practice* to do so. It has been given even to the extent of 25 per cent., but it has of late been much lower. Mr. Turner, Judge of the N. W. P., gave his opinion that there would be great difficulty in giving compensation for sentiment. But if a man gets a fair value for his property, it is as much as the State ought to pay. He (Mr. Strachey) thought there should be something given in some cases, though there were many in which the true market-value would be as much as ought to be paid. But the feeling in favour of something more being paid is so common that he felt it needful to pay some regard to sentiment, as in some cases a sentimental injury may be as real as a substantial one. He would only repeat that the Bill was in accordance with the law and practice of England. He quoted a passage from the above authority, stating that the Bill, if passed, would be no unworthy portion of the codified law of India. Mr. Strachey then entered briefly into the course of procedure under the Bill. He said the Government could have no interest apart from that of the public; and he hoped the non-official members would give their assistance.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thought the Bill on the whole was in accordance with the general sense of justice. It did not appear to him that there was a perfect analogy in the cases put by the legal authority referred to by Mr. Strachey.

Mr. Chapman introduced the Bill to provide rules relating to quarantine, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. The honourable member said—the Bill was a very simple one and in harmony with the Penal Code. However convenient it may be to substitute rules for fixed laws, it is important that they should be carefully framed and worked. The Bill contemplated two descriptions of quarantine. He anticipated great advantages from the Bill if carefully put into operation.

Mr. Cockerell introduced the Bill to regulate the wills of Hindoos and Buddhists in the presidency towns, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month. The honourable gentleman was understood to say that the statement of objects and reasons was written by Mr. Maine, and had been published in the *Gazette* in September last. This obviated the necessity on his part of entering at length into the particulars of the measure. The honourable member, however, made some remarks which were so indistinctly heard that we prefer not to misrepresent him by an imperfect summary of his observations. Though the question is one which deeply interests the native community, it will be best to wait for the official report to know what was really said.

Many of the honourable members have borne testimony to the labours and abilities of Mr. Maine during the time he occupied a seat in the Council. It is a great pity that more of them did not try their powers of imitation of the simplicity of diction and clearness of utterance for which Mr. Maine was remarkable. While it is sometimes difficult to hear or to understand the remarks of some honourable members, it was impossible not to do both when Mr. Maine spoke. These remarks in no way apply to Sir William Mansfield.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 11.

BOMBAY.

DR. HEWLETT, Health Officer for the City of Bombay, resumed charge of his office yesterday.

MISS MARY CARPENTER proceeded to Rutnagiri on Saturday to examine the girls' schools of that station.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—We understand that the new railway station at Woodwara, in connection with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is likely to be opened from next month.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, who returned by last mail steamer, assumed charge of his office, as Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, on Monday last.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Yesterday a Hindoo girl by name Roorkee fell from the first storey of a house in Duncan Road, and was much hurt. She was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

CRICKET.—We understand that the Zoroastrian Cricket Club, which played an eleven of the 2nd Queen's and gave them such a "licking" a week or two ago, are to play the return match on the Esplanade to-day.

A POLICE HAVILDAR SENT TO JAIL.—Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced, yesterday, Narrayen Govind, a police havildar, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for taking a bribe or unauthorized reward of five rupees from Mahomed Ali Sullimanjee, a dealer in drugs.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The annual public examination of the Scottish Orphanage Society's School will be held at the Institution, Mahim, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker will preside. All friends of the institution are invited to attend.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Showell, Sooma Abba was charged with stealing ten cartridges, three bottles of oil, and four shot bags, the property of Treacher and Co., Limited; and Atma Luxamon with fraudulently receiving the said property knowing it to have been stolen. The first prisoner was in the service of the company, and on Monday night, when the prisoner handed some of the articles to the second prisoner, who was standing outside the shop, a police ramoosee arrested both of

to a police inspector. The prisoners were convicted, and the first named was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes and the second sent to the County Jail for a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A DEFAULTING COTTON BROKER.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, Messrs Reynolds and Co. sued Meerza Ali Mirza Mahomed Babanee to recover a sum of Rs. 6,600. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs: the defendant did not appear. Mr. Macpherson stated that the defendant had come to the plaintiffs' office several weeks ago and arranged with their broker to consign some cotton through the firm to England. He then got an advance of Rs. 6,000 to buy the cotton with, and he was to have it ready within a fortnight, but the cotton had never been forthcoming. Decree was given for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. from the 8th September. The broker stated that the defendant was in difficulties and that several suits had been raised against him, and so speedy execution was granted.

SUIT FOR PAYMENT OF PRESSING COTTON.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, one of the causes on the short cause list was at the instance of the Imperial Cotton Press Co. against Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama. His Lordship asked if this defendant had not signed a trust deed for the benefit of his creditors, to which Mr. Macpherson who appeared for the plaintiffs, replied that his clients had signed no such deed. The defendant did not appear, and proof was given of the service of the summons, which defendant had refused to acknowledge. Mr. Macpherson then said the suit had been brought to recover Rs. 5,770 for work done, the pressing of a number of bales of cotton. There was a mistake in the plaint, however, and the sum would be only Rs. 5,370. The manager of the company proved the debt, and decree was given for Rs. 5,370 with costs. As the defendant had stopped payment speedy execution was ordered.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, an action was brought by the Alliance Spinning Company against Ludha Dharsey and others for Rs. 6,044, the amount of a settled account. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiffs; no appearance was made for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with costs and speedy execution. —Jewabaee, widow, claimed Rs. 2,287, the amount of a settled account from Govurdhundass Kallabhoy. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with costs.—Dharsey Hemraj sued the executors of the late Sewjee Welljee for amount of an account. Mr. Macpherson appeared for one of the defendants, Dinbaee, and at his request her name was struck out. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. The sum claimed was Rs. 5,095 lent to defendants as the firm of Heerjee Bhimjee and Co. Decree was given for the amount with simple interest at 9 per cent. from 19th October 1868, costs and interest.—Dewjee Ramjee sued Heerjee Dossa and others for Rs. 4,615, the amount of an adjusted account. Mr. Macpherson appeared also in this case and got the name of Dinbaee struck out, as she had been sued as the executrix of her husband whilst he had appointed an executor. Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was then given for Rs. 4,615 with interest and costs.—Runchord Purshotum sued Dadabhoy Rustomjee to recover Rs. 2,967, the amount of a balance of account for coffee supplied. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff; no appearance was made for the defence. Decree was given for the amount with costs, and interest, and speedy execution was allowed.

WE understand that the Controller of Military Accounts has sanctioned an additional establishment of clerks to expedite the adjustment of the Abyssinian accounts.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 14.

WE understand that reductions in the Commissariat Department have taken place, by the dismissal of some inspectors and dooley bearers, and that the saving to Government thereby is estimated at rupees one hundred.—*Ibid.*

IN our Saturday's issue we stated that the City Police had preferred a charge of assault against the four soldiers who had been maltreated. The men in question have already proceeded to England, consequently the case was not proceeded with.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that Colonel Fife, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and his Assistant Mr. Hughes, are now engaged in inspecting the water works at Kurruckwasla, with a view to improve the present system of water works in vogue, and to reduce the expenditure as much as possible.—*Ibid.*

REDUCTION IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POONA DISTRICT ENGINEER.—We understand that the temporary establishment connected with the roads and tanks department of the Executive Engineer establishment will be dismissed from to-morrow, and that a reduction in the salaries of those who are on the strength of the permanent establishment is to be made.—*Ibid.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., arrived last evening (Dec. 10) and is the guest of Messrs. Cursetjee. Cursetjee and Co. made great preparations for the reception of their visitor, who will doubtless appreciate the attention shown him. The Band of the 21st M. N. I. attended Messrs. Cursetjee's this morning for the purpose of giving the Baronet a welcome. Sir Jamsetjee, who is accompanied by his two sons, will leave for Calcutta by the 3 P.M. express train this day, a saloon carriage being attached to the train for his use.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

MESSRS. CANDLISH AND BEAUMONT, the Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Abyssinian Expedition, left Calcutta a few days ago after a short visit.—*Englishman*, Dec. 11.

WE learn that the directors of the Transatlantic Company have determined to supply all their vessels with magno-electric machines for exhibiting electric lights at night. P. and O. and other steam companies, go and do likewise.—*Madras Mail.*

1870 is to be a remarkable year at Mecca, if the large numbers of pilgrims passing through Bombay so far in advance of the Hajee season may be taken as an index of the coming assembly. Evening after evening the number of prostrate figures is increasing. Some in the richest of garments, others in gaudy-coloured robes, bespeaking the rank of the chief worshipper, may be seen on the esplanade touching the earth with their foreheads and rising in deep devotion with their faces fixed in the direction in which the sun has just set. Each headman has a number of abject-looking followers behind him, falling on their faces or standing on their feet in time with the movements of their leader at whom they do not appear to look. It is puzzling to know how they all contrive to spring off the ground simultaneously, it does not appear to be done by the eye, for their eyes are closed and their attention appears to be absorbed in their devotions. Several steamers we hear have been engaged to take Hajees to Jedda this year, and large numbers of pilgrims have already left. The gathering is at least two months earlier than usual, and is evidently expected to be unusually large.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 11.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination was announced by the Registrar of the Bombay University on Monday evening. Out of 835 candidates who presented themselves for examination only 142 have passed.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 6th December, to Saturday, 11th December, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	8,818	4	0
House Rate	3,009	12	3
Municipal Certificate Tax	500	0	0
Police Rate	1,319	5	9
Lighting do.	1,226	14	2
Water do.	7,189	12	0
Halalcore Cess	1,311	10	4
Market Fees	2,996	12	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	40,788	3	9
Miscellaneous Fees	411	10	8
Fines and Penalties	128	0	0
Town Duties	15,096	12	7
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,700	0	0
Total Rs.	86,497	1	6

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Chinoo Antone was convicted of stealing a coat belonging to Mr. W. C. Tincom, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.—Tatia Essoo was charged with stealing three hammers belonging to Purshotum Meetharam, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

THE QUEEN VS. HEPTOOLA SOOLTANJEE.

IN September last the appellant in this case was charged before Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, the full-power Magistrate at Ahmedabad, with keeping in his possession six casks, and eleven boxes or 425 lbs. of gunpowder, without a license; and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three hours and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default of payment, to be rigorously imprisoned for fifteen days. The defendant appealed to the Session Judge of Ahmedabad from the above sentence. The Session Judge, in rejecting the appeal, said:—The appellant urges that his father had a certificate and the time of it had not expired; that the goods were ordered in his late father's name; and further that the full-power Magistrate had no authority to hear the case. I find a certificate is not capable of being transferred or inherited. The second objection seems irrelevant. As to the last, it is clear that a full-power Magistrate has jurisdiction. The Magistrate should have proceeded under sections 44, 45, 46, but as the fine was paid, no order was required. I reject the appeal.

The defendant appealed to the High Court on the following grounds:—1. That the Session Judge was wrong in holding that the petitioner derived no interest from the license held by him in his father's name. 2. That the full-power Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case. 3. That the order of confiscation was not warranted by the provisions of Clause 6, Section 32 of Act 31 of 1860.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded to the appellant.

THE QUEEN VS. HONOORA BIN HONOORA.

The Subordinate Magistrate at Raneebednore convicted the defendant in this case under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code, of disobedience of an order from a public servant, and sentenced him to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default, to undergo five days' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid. In November last, Mr. E. P. Robertson, Acting Magistrate at Dharwar, submitted the case for the orders of the High Court under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, stating that from the papers in the case it appeared that the order the disobedience of which was treated as an offence had not been legally issued. It was merely a "takid" or warning to the village officers by the subordinate Magistrate, not to allow the villagers to inter dead bodies within village sites. Mr. Robertson recommended, therefore, that the conviction and sentence passed by the Subordinate Magistrate be reversed.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN INDIA.

THE *Englishman* calls attention to an important article, from the pen of Dr. George King, Officiating Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, at Saharunpore, on *Indian Economic Botany and Gardening*, in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. Dr. King brings to prominent notice many important points relating to economic botany and gardening in India. Our contemporary draws the attention of Lord Mayo's Government to one passage, the practical utilization of which concerns deeply the well-being of the teeming millions of British India. It runs as follows: "The splendid success of Government in the introduction of the quinine-yielding species of cinchona ought to be an incitement to the trials of other medicinal plants. Were the few botanical gardens that at present exist in this country supplemented by medicinal gardens, and were one or two new ones established, we see no reason why Ipecacuanha, Belladonna, Aloes, Jalap, Dandelion, Scammony, Mint, Lavender, Digitalis Podophyllum, Quassia and other bitters, Logwood and the species of Umbelliferoe of which the seeds yield volatile oils, should not be grown in India. The officinal Rhubarb grows on the other side of the Himalayas, and if tried on this side would probably do well; Squill might be grown on the Sea-coast; and Colchicum would probably thrive in the Punjab. Dandelion and Senna used to be supplied to the medical department from the Botanical garden at Seharunpore. Hyoscimus of excellent quality is supplied still, and so doubtless could Belladonna were it tried."

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THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

IN the adjourned Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Mr. Justice Westropp heard the application by Pochajee Cowasjee Patell, with regard to an alleged assault by Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff, during the hearing of the Parsee Priest Case in the Criminal Sessions on the 27th November.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs Dallas & Co.) appeared on behalf of the applicant; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs Keir, Prescot, and Winter) for the Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. McCulloch commenced by reading the affidavits in the matter. The first was by the applicant, and in these terms:—

"On the 27th day of November last I went to the High Court for the purpose of hearing the charge of Mr. Justice Westropp to the jury in the Parsee Defamation Case, and when I arrived there I found the Court quite full, and I could not get nearer than the third step of the second flight of stairs leading into the Court. I had been standing on this step for about five minutes, when a European constable of the Bombay Police, whose name I do not know, pushed me downstairs, whereupon I requested him not to push me, saying I would go down of my own accord. He repeated the push a second time, and while I was turning to go down the stairs, Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, kicked me on the right shoulder, then seized me by the neck, and dragged me from the place where I was standing down the stairs, thence to his office, where he kept me waiting for about ten minutes. At the time that I was so assaulted I was not making any noise or disturbance of any kind, nor was I speaking to any one. Mr. Malins then gave me in charge of his sepoy and a European police constable, who, accompanied by him, took me in their custody through the public streets from the said office of the Sheriff's to the Fort Police Court, and placed me before Mr. Nana Morojee, the third Magistrate of Police; when the said Mr. Malins, as I understood, preferred against me a charge of obstructing him in the discharge of his duties, but the Magistrate refused to proceed with the case in a summary way, and requested him to apply for a summons, which he did; whereupon an order to issue a summons was granted. I also applied for a summons against Mr. Malins for assault, which application was also granted, and I paid eight annas as fee for the summons; but as it was late in the evening, we were requested to attend on the following morning, the 29th ultimo. I accordingly waited on the Magistrate on Monday and asked for a summons, but he then asked me to attend the next day (Tuesday), as he wished, as I understood him, to consult Mr. Connon on the matter. On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, I engaged Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, on my behalf, who applied for the said summons, but the said Magistrate refused to grant any summons, saying that it was a case within the jurisdiction of the High Court, and that I should apply to it for redress. That the facts connected with the assault, hereinbefore declared, can be corroborated by many respectable witnesses, and that three of them have consented to make affidavit in my behalf. That I trust to this honourable Court to have justice done me."

A joint affidavit by Pestonjee Eduljee, Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee, stated that these Parsees had seen Mr. Malins kick Pochajee, seize him by the neck, and drag him downstairs and to the Sheriff's office, and that to the best of their knowledge he had not been making any disturbance.

The following affidavit had been made by Mr. Malins:—"That on the 27th November, 1869, I was present in the High Court in the course of duty for the purpose of preserving order in the Court during the Sessions. On that day the Court was unusually crowded in consequence of the public interest excited by the case which was then being tried, and which case is alluded to in the said affidavit of Pochajee Cowasjee Patell as the "Parsee Defamation Case." That in consequence of the crowded state of the said Court, I and my subordinates had the greatest difficulty in keeping order in the said Court. That in consequence of remarks made by the presiding Judge, I directed my own officers and the police constables under my orders to walk up and down among the crowd, and to turn out of the Court-house any person they might find making a disturbance, and I occasionally walked amongst the crowd for the same purpose myself. That on the said 27th day of November, while the presiding Judge was charging the jury in the said Parsee Defamation Case, I observed a Parsee (whose name I do not know, but I presume to be the said Pochajee Cowasjee Patell) engaged in an altercation with Walter Fox, a police constable under my orders, and then on duty in the said Court-house, which altercation was creating a great disturbance in the Court-house. That on enquiry I found that the said Parsee had been making a disturbance, and had refused to be silent or to leave the Court-house, although repeatedly requested to do so by the said constable. That I thereupon ordered the said Parsee to leave the Court, and took him by the arm for the purpose of enforcing obedience to my orders; and I at the same time told him that as the Judge was then engaged in summing up, I should take him to the Police Court. I distinctly deny that I either kicked or struck the said Parsee, or seized him by the neck as alleged in the affidavits. I say the Parsee refused to leave the Court, and resisted me when I endeavoured to eject him, and I thereupon forcibly ejected him, but I did not use any more force than was rendered absolutely necessary by the resistance offered. That it is the fact, as stated in the said affidavit of Pochajee Cowasjee Patell, that I conducted the said Parsee to the Police Court, and that the Magistrate directed me to take out a summons, which however has not yet been issued."

A Mahomedan havildar, who had been on duty near the bottom of the stairs, stated in an affidavit that the Parsee was resisting the constable and Mr. Malins, and the latter only took him by the arm and pushed him, did not kick or strike him.

Mr. Walter Fox, a European constable, who had been on duty in the Court-room, had also made an affidavit in support of that of Mr. Malins, and stating—"I had received orders from the Deputy Sheriff to walk up and down among the crowd, and to turn out of the Court-house any person whom I found making a disturbance. On the 27th November I found a Parsee, whose name I do not know, talking in a very loud voice inside the Court. I first warned the said Parsee to keep silence and then ordered him to leave the Court. He refused to leave the Court and remonstrated in a loud voice, and I was proceeding to eject him, when Mr. Malins came up. I say that it is not the fact, as alleged in the affidavit of Pochajee Cowasjee Patell, and the joint affidavit of Pestonjee Eduljee and others, that Mr. Malins either kicked or struck the Parsee, or that he seized him by the neck or used any more force than was absolutely necessary to eject him."

Then in reply to these the applicant had made a second affidavit in which he denied any altercation, supported his former statements, and stated that he was not related to the Parsees who had made the joint affidavit. Another affidavit by Ookerjee Fukeerjee, Ardaseer Heerjeebhoy, Cowasjee Pestonjee, and Cowasjee Dossabhoy stated that Pochajee had not caused any disturbance, and that Mr. Malins had "seized Pochajee by the neck, kicked him on the back, and pushed him downstairs."

The Judge—Does it not strike you, Mr. McCulloch, as a rather difficult operation for a man holding another by the neck to kick him?

Mr. McCulloch—Ah, but that was not done at the same time, and it is easy for a man to seize another by the neck and then kick him.

The Judge—Well, continue the affidavit.

Mr. McCulloch then read affidavits by Pestonjee Shapoorjee and Jamsetjee Eduljee, which spoke to having seen Mr. Malins push Pochajee by his neck downstairs and to the Sheriff's office. These, the learned counsel then said, were all the affidavits, and in plain language they alleged excess of duty on the part of the Deputy Sheriff. As to the real facts of the case he thought His Lordship would not have any doubt whatever that what was stated by the applicant was correct. He said he had been addressed by Mr. Fox, the police constable, and Mr. Fox, who—rightly or wrongly they were not concerned with that—thought it his duty to turn him out of Court, was engaged ejecting him therefrom. At the moment the European constable was turning out this Parsee lad, Mr. Malins interfered, and, according to the statement of those numerous witnesses who swore positively to what they saw, Mr. Malins kicked this young man, who was going downstairs at the time, and the witnesses afterwards saw him seize the applicant by the neck, force him downstairs into the office, and afterwards—and which might turn out the most serious thing—Mr. Malins, not content with that, took him into custody and had him dragged through the streets in custody of a police sepoy. Mr. Malins did not admit giving the kick. Now, as to that he did not charge Mr. Malins with swearing to what he knew was false, but he submitted that Mr. Malins might so far have forgot. It was quite natural for a man to do things in a fit of sudden excitement and to forget all about them. A man in the condition of mind in which Mr. Malins was might easily forget things he did—and that he had been excited there was no doubt, for his interference was not needed at the time except through officiousness or a display of authority. The European constable said he was engaged in ejecting the Parsee, and had Mr. Malins had the good sense to let the matter remain in the hands of a person who was qualified to act in these matters the lad would doubtless have been turned out whether rightly or wrongly. The great object of having trained policemen was to have men to act in these matters without getting excited—men who could in a mechanical manner coolly turn people out; and no doubt the constable would have been able to get this Parsee downstairs and out of the Court without Mr. Malin's assistance; but Mr. Malins, not content to let the constable deal with this small Parsee boy, rushed excitedly at him, needlessly interfered, and a number of persons pledged their oaths that they saw him kick the lad. The only denial of the kick that was of importance was that by Mr. Malins.

The Judge—Does not Mr. Fox deny it?

Mr. McCulloch—He does say he did not see it, but the oath of a man that he did not see anything in a scrimmage is worth nothing. One man who saw it is better than fifty who did not, and here the proportion is the reverse—we have a dozen people who say they saw it done, and they say Mr. Fox might not have seen it as he was engaged at the time.

The Judge—He must have seen it if it took place.

Mr. McCulloch—I think not. Mr. Fox was engaged in the room, and at the moment when Mr. Malins came up and struck out with his foot Mr. Fox may possibly not have seen him. The learned counsel then remarked that the havildar was downstairs at the time and could not have seen the kick, but there was the evidence of a number of persons who were not connected with the matter and had no object in perjuring themselves, and the most of them spoke to seeing the kick given. One could believe that Mr. Malins, without committing perjury, had done what he ought not to have done—had kicked this young man, this Parsee boy, and had forgotten it—as was quite possible with a man in a state of excitement.

The Judge—If he were making a noise, the Deputy Sheriff did quite right in putting him out or bringing him up to me.

Mr. McCulloch—And it has been held by Sir Joseph Arnould, on a similar occasion, that the latter was the proper course, and that constables were not to knock people about, but if any one refused they were to call the attention of the Court to it; and Mr. Malins has been fined.

Mr. Scoble—No, he has not.

Mr. McCulloch—He has been fined in a case in which I complained.

Mr. Scoble—The constable was fined.

Mr. McCulloch—Mr. Malins himself paid the fine.

Mr. Scoble—That is a different thing.

Mr. McCulloch—I believe it was Mr. Malins that was complained of.

The Judge—I think the fact is not so; the constable was fined.

Mr. McCulloch—In the case to which I refer I made the application to the Court, and Mr. Malins was brought up and fined for refusing to allow a clerk to consult counsel.

Mr. Scoble—The constable was fined.

Mr. McCulloch—That was another case.

Mr. Scoble—I can only say my learned friend is quite wrong in saying Mr. Malins, has ever been fined.

The Judge—The question here is, what occurred on the 27th November?

Mr. McCulloch proceeded to say there was no doubt that a person charged with the maintenance of order had a right to eject people or bring them before the Judge. He did not lay any stress on whether the lad was taken by the neck or the arm, but he held that the interference of Mr. Malins was not at all necessary. It was utterly absurd to suppose that Mr. Fox was not able to deal with a Parsee—he could have lifted him up and carried him out of Court for that matter;—and the fact that Mr. Malins rushed in and interfered was a proof of his fussy state of excitement at a time when the amateur violence of Mr. Malins was unnecessary, uncalled for, and inexcusable. Persons who made a noise might be turned out, there was nothing disgraceful in that; but the duties of the officers ended when the person was ejected, and Mr. Malins was not a tribunal to punish. But Mr. Malins was not content with that; he confined the lad for ten minutes and then dragged him through the streets in charge to the Police Office,—a step which was one of the greatest breaches of the rights of a British subject. There had been no danger that the constable would be overpowered, there was no need for Mr. Malins to step in so as to prevent his subordinate from being overpowered; but Mr. Malins rushed in, took the lad out of the hands of the trained constable, confined him, and then took him off to the magistrate. Now, there could be no possible excuse for that sort of conduct. The officers of Court were bound to preserve order, but His Lordship would hold that they were bound to take the greatest care and not overstep the privilege allowed them; and under these circumstances he thought His Lordship would arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Malins had been guilty of an excess of violence in the discharge of his duty which could not be tolerated, that he had improperly confined this lad, and that,—not on the spur of the moment, but after some time,—he had done what neither law nor privilege gave him a right to do, in taking this young man in custody to the Police Office. Therefore, he ventured to say that His Lordship would express a strong opinion and take such steps as he thought proper in this matter, for this young man had had an unwarrantable insult put upon him, and it was desirable for all persons whose right it was to attend Courts that they should not be exposed to insult and the caprice of any official, and the more so as the preservation of order would depend not on violence but on its being enforced in such a manner as to maintain respect for the officials who were deputed with the preservation of order.

Mr. Scoble in reply said he thought His Lordship would be satisfied on the affidavits that no such assault had been committed as that alleged by the applicant, that there had been no such locking up as that complained of by his learned friend, and that the utmost Mr. Malins could be charged with was an error of judgment, in that instead of bringing the man before His Lordship within the precincts of the Court, he had thought that as His Lordship was then engaged in addressing the jury at the termination of a very long and troublesome case, it would be unwise to disturb the Court in the midst of the summing up, and he might get the necessary punishment for the disturbance inflicted by a police magistrate instead of His Lordship. That might have been an error of judgment, but he thought His Lordship would be satisfied it was no more. As to the assault—apart from the difficulty Mr. Malins would have had to kick a man at the same time as he had him by the neck—it was distinctly sworn by Mr. Malins, Mr. Fox, and the havildar that no such assault was committed. These three stated that no such kick took place, and he thought His Lordship would be inclined to take the affidavits of a European constable and the responsible officer of the Court rather than the statements of a number of Parsees about whom they knew nothing, for with the exception of the complainant, who described himself as a shroff of the Bank of Bombay, not one of the others had given the slightest description of himself so that the Court could know nothing of his respectability. Now, that this Parsee had been misbehaving himself there could be no doubt. His learned friend had supplied an omission in the affidavits by saying he was a mere boy, and from that he concluded the complainant could not be the shroff of the Bank of Bombay, but must be some "understrapper" in the office of the shroff. Well, this Parsee boy had come to hear His Lordship's summing up, he could not get entrance into the Court-room but stood on the stairs, and the presumption was that he would talk to the people about him as to what was going on. He would have His Lordship to believe that he did not talk, but Mr. Fox stated that he did, that he was told to be quiet but continued to talk in a loud voice, and then Mr. Fox was proceeding to eject him, when Mr. Malins came up. Now, his learned friend had supplied what he thought His Lordship would consider sufficient reason for Mr. Malins interfering. His learned friend had stated, as he believed was true, that on one occasion a police constable was fined by the Judge for having removed some person from the Court; and so when Mr. Malins found there was a necessity for interference in this case to keep order he was prepared to take on himself the responsibility of ejecting the man. He was the person authorized by the Court to keep order, and so Mr. Malins preferred to take the responsibility and relieve the police constable of the duty. That might have been an unnecessary proceeding on the part of Mr. Malins, but it was not one that his learned friend could charge with being unwarrantable. Mr. Malins was more interested than the constable in keeping order; he found that Mr. Fox was being resisted by this Parsee lad, and so he preferred taking on himself the responsibility of removing this noisy Parsee boy from the precincts of the Court, rather than getting it done by a constable. The Parsee was making a noise; he was removed from the Court, whether by the neck or arm was immaterial, and there was not a tittle of evidence that he was kicked. Then Mr. Malins had taken the complainant to his office, where he remained for ten minutes; but where was the evidence of the "locking-up" of which his counsel had spoken? His learned friend had talked of Mr. Malins getting excited, but it appeared to him his learned friend himself had been getting rather excited in behalf of this Parsee lad, and had complained of locking-up, of which there was no evidence. He submitted that Mr. Malins had two courses open, one of which he thought preferable to the other. He could have kept the disturber till His Lordship had finished his charge; but he had adopted the other course—thinking it better to get the case disposed of at once, he went with the man in custody to the Police Office where ultimately the magistrate refused to interfere, thinking this was a matter for the Judge in the Sessions. Now, it was unnecessary to remind His Lordship, who had sat in the Court during the four days the case lasted, that the case had excited a great deal of interest among the Parsee community—he might say more almost among the lower classes of Parsees than among the respectable portion of that community, and the Court was more crowded than he had ever seen it even during the Bhattia trial. The difficulty in keeping order was extreme—he was sure every member of the bar would agree with him that to move from the Court to the robing-room was a matter of difficulty.

His Lordship remarked that he could state—and he was entitled to recollect what occurred during the trial—that he had, on two or three occasions, or oftener, to say that if the noise that was being made were continued, he would have to order that the Court be cleared. While he was summing up, when counsel were addressing the jury, and when some of the witnesses were being examined, there was so much noise that it was impossible the jury could hear, and he found it necessary to say he would have the Court cleared. The audience was not well behaved. No doubt when there was a crowd and people were treading on each other, there would be more noise than on other occasions, and seeing the interest that seemed to be felt in the case, His Lordship hesitated to exert his authority,—for when the Court was crowded he thought one must put up with a little of that sort of inconvenience occasionally. But when it became a nuisance and an interference with the administration of justice, as it was in this case on one or two occasions, he should, if necessary, have the Court cleared—and as to having it done he had no doubt, as the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Scoble proceeded to say that it certainly struck the members of the bar who were about the Court that there was a greater amount of noise, crowding, and talkative interest in the case among the audience than they had ever experinced in that Court. A Parsee crowd, he might say without offence to the Parsee community, was more turbulent—perhaps because they were more intelligent—than other crowds that might be found; certainly a Parsee crowd was not so amenable to discipline as a Hindoo crowd—what it might be compared with a Mahomedan one, he was not prepared to say. But the fact was the officers of the Court had the greatest difficulty in keeping order. His Lordship had instructed them to keep silence, this Parsee boy was making a noise, talking and remonstrating with the constable in a loud voice; and that being so, and it being distinctly denied by Mr. Malins, Mr. Fox, and the havildar that there was more force used than was necessary to remove this boy from the Court to the office, he thought His Lordship would be satisfied there had been no excess of duty on the part of Mr. Malins. Then as to the removal to the Police Office, doubtless Mr. Malins was influenced by the circumstance that His Lordship was engaged in the most important part of the case, the summing up, and to have interrupted at that stage must have disturbed the minds of the jury, and possibly even interrupted the line of thought passing through His Lordship's mind at the time, and so had thought he would be justified in going to the Police Court. He (Mr. Scoble) thought His Lordship would be of opinion that this complaint was one entirely unsupported by evidence of that satisfactory character which His Lordship would require before discrediting the evidence of the officials required to keep order in the Court. And His Lordship would perhaps consider that this application was a piece of presumption on the part of this Parsee boy who, having been removed from the Court for making a noise, thought this degrading, and that his privileges as a British subject were being interfered with, and now sought to raise himself to a pinnacle of glory in the estimation of other Parsee boys by bringing down condign punishment on the Deputy Sheriff. His Lordship would perhaps be of opinion that this was a mere piece of presumption and vanity on the part of this Parsee boy, and that it was necessary to protect the officers of the Court, who had difficult duties to discharge, from charges of this kind. How they discharged their duties His Lordship knew, and that they discharged them satisfactorily was evident from the fact that complaints were seldom heard of. He thought he had shown that there was no good cause of complaint here, and that the application was more apparently for the purpose of assuaging the wounded vanity of this Parsee boy and glorifying him at the expense of Mr. Malins; and he believed His Lordship would consider this was an application that ought to be dismissed, and with such punishment on the applicant as he thought fit for the breach of order of which he was guilty on the 27th November.

Mr. McCulloch in replying said he thought his learned friend had given His Lordship credit for a larger amount of inexperience of the world than His Lordship would perhaps appreciate. His learned friend had spoken as if because Pochajee was singled out by the European constable it followed he was the person who had been making the noise; but he thought any one who had commenced his literary knowledge even by studying Pickwick could believe that a policeman might catch the man nearest him without giving himself the trouble to ask that he was the right person. Therefore, it was possible that the complainant had been more pushed against than pushing; and though he did not speak of whether Mr. Fox was acting rightly or wrongly, this boy said he was not making a noise and did not resist.

The Judge—Mr. McCulloch, is it your theory that a small man cannot make a noise or disturbance?

Mr. McCulloch replied that he certainly thought it was not likely that anything of the nature of a serious disturbance had been intended, and that at any rate Mr. Malins had committed an excess of duty in rushing in and interfering with the trained constable. His learned friend had twitted him as to an inflamed imagination and wild excitement in saying that the Parsee was locked up, but he thought that though that expression was not used in the affidavits, the words "kept me waiting" came to the same thing.

The Judge—Do you say the Sheriff might not have detained him on this charge of making a noise until I had finished summing up?

Mr. McCulloch granted that the applicant might have been detained with the intention of being brought before His Lordship; but then, he said, it was not so in this case, he was taken off to the Police Office. As the magistrate properly said Mr. Malins should have taken out a summons, and certainly the Deputy Sheriff was not entitled to drag the lad through the streets in sight of strangers and his friends,—and taking a man off in that way had always been regarded as a serious matter. His learned friend had said officials must be protected. Certainly they must, but that depended on their being punished when they exceeded their duty, for people never could have confidence in officials unless they were restrained by the prudence and wisdom of those who granted them their authority. People submitted to officials, because they knew if these exceeded their duty there was redress to be got; and of course it was necessary that these officers should be watched with more jealous care than would be necessary were people to look out every one for himself. The learned counsel concluded by saying that he thought the observations by his learned friend that this application had been made to glorify the complainant to please his vanity were uncalled for and unjustified by the facts of the case. There had been an indiscreet interference by Mr. Malins, and that with unjustifiable violence; then after detaining the complainant he had improperly taken him to the Police Office, and under these circumstances the complainant was entitled to come and ask His Lordship to express his disapprobation of this excess in the exercise of the Deputy Sheriff's duties and to impose a fine or otherwise dispose of the matter as to inspire confidence in the public, and show officials that it was necessary to exercise a proper discretion in the discharge of their weighty duties.

Mr. Justice Westropp then said—If it were established to my satisfaction in this case that the Deputy Sheriff had kicked the applicant, Pochajee Cowasjee Patell, although I may have also believed that Pochajee Cowasjee Patell was at that time making a noise and conducting himself improperly, I should deem myself bound to fine the Deputy Sheriff for that kick alone, as such an act on his part would be not only a very great excess of his duty as an officer of Court, but an unjustifiable outrage. If he had used any unnecessary violence to expel Pochajee Cowasjee Patell, if any constable did so by his order when that applicant was making a noise, I should also have considered it right to have fined the Deputy Sheriff for thus exceeding his duty and abusing his position as an officer of the Court. But, before I can punish him, or any officer of the Court, by fine or otherwise, I must be satisfied that he did commit an excess of his duty. The charge made here by the applicant that the Deputy Sheriff kicked him has not been proved to my satisfaction. Of the persons who swear to it, Pochajee is the only one who gives any description of himself. The other persons may be respectable, but who they are, or what they are, does not appear beyond the fact that they call themselves Parsee inhabitants of Bombay. And, further, they are in the clearest terms contradicted not only by the Deputy Sheriff himself, but also by a European constable (Fox), of whose character I have not heard any impeachment, and by the Mahomedan peon. I find that the Deputy Sheriff, the European constable, and the Mahomedan, who at the time when, and place where, the disturbance in Court occurred, were on duty, positively deny that the Deputy Sheriff kicked or exhibited any greater degree of violence to Pochajee than was necessary to remove him from Court. Fox must have witnessed all that passed upon that occasion. Some only of those persons who have made affidavits in support of this application allege that Pochajee was kicked—others of his supporters are silent on that subject. That Pochajee Cowasjee Patell was making a considerable noise and disturbance, and was improperly resisting the constable and Sheriff in the discharge of their duty and endeavours to preserve order, I have no doubt upon their affidavits, and, that being so, if he had been brought before me at the time, and evidence of his conduct been given, I should have fined or imprisoned him for his contempt of Court in thus misbehaving himself. His partisans so completely ignore his misconduct as to render their affidavits unreliable, not only in that respect, but on all the controverted points to which they depose. It is said that there was a great crowd, and that there was a difficulty in preserving order in Court. That was so; there was a very great noise at times, and it was necessary for me on more occasions than one to state that, if that noise did not cease, it would be necessary to clear the Court, and I gave strict orders to the Deputy Sheriff to preserve silence. The Court is bound to support its officer in the proper exercise of his duty, but not in any excess of it. When the Deputy Sheriff found Pochajee was making a noise at the head of the staircase, he might have immediately brought him up before me; I should not have considered it at all an improper act for the Deputy Sheriff to have interrupted me in my charge to the jury, and I could, though not without some inconvenience to both the Court and the jury, have disposed of the matter at once. I don't, however, think it would have been improper on the part of the Deputy Sheriff to have detained Pochajee till the summing up was at an end, and then have brought him up; but I do think that the Deputy Sheriff misapprehended his duty in taking Pochajee before a magistrate. It is no part of the duty of a magistrate to preserve order in this Court; breaches of order here are matters to be dealt with here only, and not by Justices of the Peace or police magistrates. An alleged contempt of this Court is a matter for the cognizance of this Court alone. It neither requires, nor permits, for the vindication of its dignity, the interference of any minor tribunal. It was, however, I think, merely an error of judgment on the part of the Deputy Sheriff to take the applicant, Pochajee, before a magistrate; and so far from the applicant's having suffered by that error, he probably escaped from detention sooner than he otherwise would have done. The charge occupied several hours, and if he had been detained to answer for his misconduct, as he might have been, by the Deputy Sheriff till the charge was over, he would have been in durance much longer than he was by being taken to the Police Office. He might not, indeed, have been conducted through the streets to the Police Office, but he would have been brought up in custody in the presence of a very numerous audience—the greatest crowd that I recollect to have ever seen in this Court—and his misconduct would have been narrated and punished before that audience, so that, so far as regards public exposure, he probably had less of it by being taken to the Police Court than he would have had by being brought up here during the trial for defamation. Nevertheless the Deputy Sheriff was mistaken in taking him to the Police Court. It was quite right in the magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, as he eventually did—(though he would seem, at first, not unnaturally perhaps for a young magistrate in so novel a case, to have hesitated, and to have consulted his learned colleague, who no doubt gave him sound advice) to decline to entertain questions as to misconduct of persons in this Court while the Court was sitting, or as to excess of an officer of this Court in the exercise of his functions. I am not now minded to fine or otherwise punish Pochajee Cowasjee Patell for the disturbance which he made, as I think that he probably has been already pretty well fined in paying his own costs of his present application, and as the Deputy Sheriff did not bring him up before me on the day of his misconduct, and erroneously took him through the streets, and to the Police Office. The applicant having been the subject of that mistake, I think that I may now overlook the transgression of which he himself was guilty in this Court, although it is well that he should understand that if he had been brought up at the time I should certainly have punished him then and there. With regard to the Deputy Sheriff I think, too, that his error of judgment has been quite sufficiently visited with unpleasant consequences by the necessity of resisting this application at his own expense. Any fine, under the circumstances of this case, in respect of such an error of judgment must, at the utmost, have been only nominal, as he pursued the course which he did under a belief that it was a proper course, and with a *bonâ fide* desire to avoid interrupting the Court in a case of difficulty and importance. But it must be remembered in future, both by the Sheriff and constables, that when breaches of order take place in this Court, or in any of the Division Courts of the High Court during the period that the Court is sitting, such breaches of order are to be dealt with by the presiding Judge. I am not prepared to say that, if any inferior Court or tribunal were to take upon itself, without the direction of the superior Court, to deal with such cases, it might not render itself liable to the consequences of a contempt of that Court. It is, as has been already stated, no part of the duty of a magistrate to interfere in the preservation of order in this Court. It is prepared as well to enforce the preservation of order as, in a proper case and upon trustworthy evidence, to punish its officers if they outstep their duty. This is not such a case. I disbelieve in its main points the complaint of the applicant, and I think that the Deputy Sheriff has only fallen into a venial error of judgment in taking Pochajee to the Police Office. The application, therefore, must be refused—each party to bear his own costs.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14th, 7-5 A.M.—Mail steamer Orissa from China signalled.

GALLE, 14th, 10-9 A.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th, 1-30 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 8th Dec., 4-45 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 11 A.M.

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

WE (*Madras Mail*) are glad to learn that the works on the G. I. P. Railway between Sholapore and Goolburgah are advancing very rapidly and satisfactorily, and that, barring accidents, the mails will be carried over the new route from and after the 15th of January. By the 30th of June next the Company hope to be able to run their trains and carry the mails as far as the Kistna. On the Madras side the works are also being carried on with great vigour. By October the Madras line will be open to within a few miles of the Toongaboodra river, when the distance between the two railways will not be more than about 40 miles. The length of the new extension on the Bombay side will be about 80 miles; and there will be stations at Kurrubgaon, Doodneh, Goodoor, Goolburgah and Shahabad, the latter being the terminus till the line is finished up to the Kistna. It is not expected that there will be much traffic over this extension till it has been completed up to the river, in the neighbourhood of which plenty of fine cotton is grown. As the Madras line, however, will have penetrated the Kistna Doab long before the Bombay line can, we expect that much of the cotton which is now carried by pack-bullocks to Sholapore will find its way by rail to Madras. The telegraph lines are even in advance of the railway works. On this side, the wires are already laid as far as Adoni, and will be soon completed to Raichore; on the Bombay side, the Kistna has only to be spanned to place the future terminus in communication with Bombay. These telegraph lines will no doubt be made use of by the Postal authorities in order to keep the public acquainted with the progress of the overland mails on the route between Madras and Bombay. Colonel Pears is, we hear, about to travel over the route between Goolburgah and Gooty with a view to completing all the necessary arrangements for the postal service. Now that the two railways are approaching each other so rapidly, some enterprising Carrying Company would probably find it advantageous, to run transits over the road which still separates them. There is a fairly made road the whole way from Gooty to Dewasoogoor on the Kistna river, a distance of about 90 miles.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH DECEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Saidoo Mahomed Hoossein and two others were charged with gaming with cards in a public place yesterday, and were fined one rupee each.

THEFTS.—Saidoo Mahomed was charged with stealing a piece of cloth belonging to Sundajee Waljee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Hurry Hooka was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing a gold wristlet, value Rs. 27, belonging to Hurjeevan Jadowjee.—Mahadoo Topun was charged with stealing a piece of ivory, value Rs. 25, the property of Abdoola Ahmed; and Nursey Hemraj with receiving stolen property. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first man was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and the second to two months' hard labour.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Charles Edward, a seaman of the ship Bates Family, was charged with refusal of duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE are informed that Mr. George Ricketts, the Judge of Allahabad, is to succeed Colonel Lloyd as Commissioner of the Jhansie Division. Mr. Sherer will probably succeed Mr. Ricketts.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 11.

WE understand that to enable the Inspector General of Police to keep up his Deputies and the Assistant Superintendents, he has directed the abolition of all personal guards. The members of the Board of Revenue and other high dignitaries must do without their guardians.—*Ibid.*

WE learn that Mr. Court has been appointed Commissioner of the Meerut Division; Mr. Mayne succeeds him at Allahabad; Mr. Carmichael succeeds Mr. Mayne; Mr. Shakespear the Commissioner of the Benares Division goes on furlough; Mr. Forbes succeeds him; Mr. Elliott probably succeeds Mr. Simson as Secretary to Government.—*Ibid.*

THERE is a rumour now that the appointment of Mr. Ellis, to the local Council was a "shave." For the "shave" however, has been substituted a far better rumour as a piece of news. We hear now that no one is to succeed Mr. Philips. Further, that no new member of Council is to be appointed, and that the Council is, therefore, to die out. Still further, that Lord Napier is to be the last Governor. Further still, that a Lieutenant Governor is to reign in his stead. And finally that the Lieutenant Governor is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Corollary;—the patronage of the Government of India will be largely extended.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 9.

THE A. AND K. COMPANIES OF THE M. S. M.—We understand that the Adjutant General of the Madras Army has recommended to the Government of India that certain additions be made to the Services and distinctions on the appointments of the A. and K. Companies of the Madras Sappers and Miners.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 8.

WE understand that there was a meeting of the Clergy at the Palace on Friday morning (10th) to consult about an address to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Dec. 10.

WE regret to hear that the heir of the Maharajah of Bhurtpore died at Pattiala on 5th instant. This will probably prevent His Highness from visiting Calcutta to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Englishman*, Dec. 11.

WE have a distinguished visitor in Delhi just now (says a correspondent in that city) in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. Windham (Lady Mayo's brother), who is the guest of the Commissioner (Colonel McNeile.) They will take the Kootub, Taklukabad, &c., on their way towards Rewarree. Mr. Windham is, I believe, bound for Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday, before the sitting of the Legislative Council, Mr. P. A. Cavorke was sworn in as Sheriff of Calcutta. Now, without any disrespect to Mr. Cavorke, we consider this selection a blunder. Admirable in every relation of private life, Mr. Cavorke is totally unfitted to occupy with credit to himself or the city the office of Sheriff in such times as the present. Mr. R. M. Thomas, Solicitor, is to be the Deputy Sheriff.—*Ibid.*

THE salary of the Registrar-General of Assurances for the Lower Provinces has been increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 a month, rising eventually to Rs. 1,800 by increments of Rs. 100 a year. The Government of India, in sanctioning the increase, has observed that it is not intended that the post should be held always by a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, but that it should be open to all, and that it is one which would be well bestowed upon a Native.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 11.

CALCUTTA ENTHUSIASM.—It was quite dusk when the landing of the Governors of Madras and Bombay was effected at Prinsep's Ghaut, in the neighbourhood of which there were many carriages drawn up and a considerable number of people assembled, natives greatly predominating. There was not the slightest enthusiasm manifested as their Excellencies stepped on shore. As Lord and Lady Napier stepped into the carriage, scarcely visible in the shades of evening, one super-loyal subject took off his hat and shouted "Hurrah." There was no response, and he hid his face behind the *chudders* of a group of natives, as if ashamed of his unsuccessful demonstration. The military band in attendance struck up the national anthem, and the carriage drove off. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald immediately followed, but the solitary cheer was not raised for him, though the band repeated the "national anthem." No salute was fired, but three or four rockets were sent up, and people rushed off home to dinner, the Europeans disappointed of good stare at the new arrivals, and the natives wondering over an incomplete *tamasha*.—*Ibid.*

RUMOUR has it that Major Lucie Smith the energetic Deputy Commissioner of Chanda and the fortunate discoverer of the coal beds of Googoos, in that district, has just succeeded to a large fortune in his native land, and will be shortly bidding adieu to India.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Dec. 11.

IT is with extreme satisfaction that we have to announce the important fact that the Chanda coal fields have at last been pronounced valuable and productive. Dr. Oldham has thoroughly satisfied himself on this point and a survey for a branch line of rail from Chanda to Wurdah is to be immediately commenced, and thus an immense impetus will be given to the construction of railways connecting these Provinces with Hyderabad and Madras and with the Godavery Works up to the point to which those works have been completed. It is a point of great importance to know also that the coal has been declared to be as good as any at present produced in India. And it is satisfactory to think that at last there is some hope of the expensive works of the Upper Godavery being brought to a close.—*Central India Times*, Dec. 11.

LORD NAPIER ON THE FINE ARTS IN INDIA.

[A LECTURE DELIVERED IN MADRAS.]

CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."

IT is possible that I may be speaking in the presence of some native gentlemen who has made a fortune by the exportation of cotton and who is about to build a new house. The case is not common in Madras, but it is not incredible. If there be such a one here I beseech him to pause before he sanctions the modern "Muster" which I mentally see before me. I say to him discharge your Madras architect and take a maistry from some remote part of the Mofussil, where the traditions of the fathers are still preserved. Determine to have a national house, but such a house as an Indian gentleman should inhabit under an honest Government in an age of peace, justice and learning, a house in which the light of heaven and reason and freedom can penetrate! Adhere in general to the ancient plan and especially to the court and colonnade, collect all the best models and patterns of native mouldings and sculpture, use brick of the finest quality from the School of Arts for the exposed surfaces, employ timber for the pillars within, Cuddapah stone for the pillars without, glazed tiles for the floors, make a liberal use of ornamental stucco and painting where the rain cannot penetrate, fill the unglazed apertures with the beautiful tracery of which Indian art offers an unrivalled variety; for glazed windows authentic models may be wanting but they can be treated in the spirit of the style, and the Government Architect can show you how. Get all your carpets from Vellore and your stuffs from Madura and Tanjore. Where the Hindu patterns fail you borrow from the Mussulmans. Make a sparing use of European furniture and endeavour to harmonize it with the native forms. But in doing this make every thing lofty, light, bright, spacious and accessible. The task would not be easy, but it can be done and every effort would be better than that which preceded it. Endeavour to realize this, that the Indian arts which you are at this moment casting away here are at this moment in London and Paris an object of inquiry and study to the most learned and cultivated minds. Do not imagine that you are required to do anything unprecedented. All I ask you is to do what has been done in Europe itself. In Europe the ancient national arts were for a couple of centuries as much forgotten and despised by us as the ancient national arts of India are now forgotten and despised by you. You have hitherto imitated our errors. I call upon you to imitate us in correcting them. I may add that an admirable opportunity now presents itself for an intelligent revival of the domestic architecture of the Hindus in the construction of a small palace at Bangalore for the residence of the young Sovereign of Mysore. The building will be placed, I believe, in juxta-position with the dilapidated but beautiful Durbar Hall constructed in a mixed Inda Saracenic style by Hyder Ali. There is no want of time, there is no want of money, and the authorities mainly concerned are an accomplished civilian and an accomplished soldier. Mr. Bowring and Colonel Malleson, both trained in the North of India where secular and palatial architecture attained under native government the most exquisite perfection. I expect the result with curiosity.

The march of Mussulman conquest is generally associated with images of desolation and no doubt in some respects with justice. The disturbance of existing laws and a violent change in the depositories of power must, under all circumstances, be associated with some oppression of productive industry, of arts and of letters, and there was much in the principles of the Mahomedan religion and the practice of its early sectaries to aggravate those inevitable evils. The Mussulman Invaders rarely fostered or practised agricultural labour, they rather lived wastefully on the labour of others. They had little respect for the poetry, the philosophy or the history of the subjected races, the sciences which they adopted from the conquered they did not much improve, while the maxims of their faith, impatiently confounding worship with representation, prohibited the imitation of the human figure in painting and sculpture. The progress of Mahomedanism was not, however, entirely destructive. Excluded from half the dominion of the Fine Arts, the ardent and the refined genius of the Arabs fired by an enthusiastic belief in the sublime dogmas of the spirituality and unity of God, expended itself in the creation of an order of religious architecture which has never been surpassed in the history of the world. Nor was the secular branch behind the sacred. Bred in the invigorating atmosphere of revolutions and conflicts, many of the Mussulman rulers discovered generous abilities and tastes. The fine arts, in a limited sphere, were the indispensable attendants on the pleasures of their courts, and there are proofs in the memoirs of some that they took a personal delight in the patronage and practice of poetry, music, gardening and design. From Granada to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Samarcand, and from Samarcand to Bejapore, the earth is adorned with the masterpieces of Mussulman piety and taste, and too often strewed with their remains. In contemplating this admirable development of Art, it is but just to observe that it started from an advantageous basis. The Mussulmans found in Syria, Egypt, Northern Africa, Spain, Asia Minor and Byzantium, the monuments of ancient Roman architecture at least in partial preservation and a new style growing up under the influence of Christianity, which if in some respects barbarized was still, as experience proved, possessed of a fruitful vitality and pregnant with the most beautiful developments. The capital features of the style, whether pure in the pagan forms or in process of Christian transformation, were the arch and dome. These the Mussulmans adopted and diversified, and having added the minaret they thus composed a group of architectural forms in which dignity, elegance, and the picturesque, are united with perfect constructive science. The Mussulman forms are, however, not only beautiful and scientific, they are in the highest degree flexible and useful, they unite cheapness with adaptability.

Mussulman architecture requires the least amount of ornament conceivable, though it is capable of receiving a great amount of ornament. As the lines are harmonious and aspiring, the lines alone please the eye. While the Hindu and the Greek require to be loaded with sculptured decoration without which they would appear poor and bare, the forms and combinations of the Saracenic possess an independent and satisfying grace. But there is not only an economy of ornament, there is an economy of material. The horizontal styles, those which are represented by the pillar and the beam, demand when the spaces to be covered are considerable and the supports are distant from each other, a vast application of material in its most weighty and expensive form. But the arch and the dome offer, as I have said before, a combination of parts, each small and cheap in itself, but capable together of spanning the largest areas at the smallest cost. The Saracenic forms can also readily be adjusted to any destination. Most excellent in the sphere of their primitive application for divine and solemn purposes, for the mosque, the cloister and the tomb, they are equally available for habitations of great and small dimensions, for halls of public assembly, for galleries and exhibitions, for railway stations, for repositories of goods, for theatres, conservatories and lecture rooms—in fact for all the diversified requirements of modern social life. I do not know whether it has been suggested that the Saracenic style appears also to be best adapted for iron constructions, and especially in this country. It is true that the dome and the arch, so congenial to iron building, belong to other styles as well as to the Saracenic, for instance to the Roman, but the proportions belonging to the Roman style are more massive than would be suitable in iron, nor does the Roman offer as great a variety of designs as the Saracenic for screens, railings, perforated surfaces and other subordinate decorative objects.

I hope I shall not be considered fantastic in remarking that a feature in the Saracenic architecture peculiarly attractive is the sympathetic manner in which it associates itself with gardens and trees, and with all the forms of natural scenery. For parterres of the regular kind, the geometrical patterns peculiar to the style supply an exquisite frame-work; while the cypress and the plane, the types of aspiring and spreading vegetation, appear to be repeated with a sort of rythmical concord in the minaret and cupola. It is not in the power of all to admire these harmonies beside the rushing current of the Bhosphorus or on the slopes of the Bythinian Olympus, or at Cairo where the Caliphs sleep between the city and the desert, or where the dust of Shah Jehan and Moumtaza Mahal rests under an imcomparable canopy, near the waters of the Jumna; but go to the quiet garden at Seringapatam, go to the grove of tamarinds and palms beneath the rocks of Vellore, where the funeral repose is accompanied by the muttered Koran and the murmur of waters from the well, there you will still feel how the voices of nature and art, of beauty, divinity and death are blended by the Mussulman builders.

It has been remarked by Mr. Fergusson, in a recent lecture, that the forms of Hindu and Mussulman art have been happily associated in secular buildings. This union has taken place sometimes through the adoption of Mahomedan forms by Hindu architects, sometimes through the employment of Hindu artists by Mussulman princes. Fine examples of the former method are to be seen at Bejeanugger, and also at Madura, to which the Naick chiefs transplanted the arts of the Telugu capital on the Toombuddra. Examples of the latter abound among the later works of the emperors of Baber's line. Under Akbar and Shah Jehan it almost seemed as if an attempt had been made to effect a reconciliation between the arts of the Hindus and Mussulmans, corresponding to that which was so happily established for a time in their political and social relations. It must be allowed that the architectural combination is often effective and picturesque, yet I think that the mixture is to be deprecated. The Hindu and Mussulmans may borrow from one another with less disadvantage than from the European, and I would even allow that the first may occasionally employ the Saracenic arch combined with their own decorative details; but the Mussulmans should never adopt anything from any foreign source whatever. They possess a perfect style, which can only be debased by alliance. The corruption of the Saracenic is very remarkable in Mysore and the Carnatic. At Seringapatam you may see the Mussulman cupola surmounting a Hindu colonnade. At Wallajahpet in a mosque of recent construction the facade is composed of a classical portico with Saracenic pinnacles while the surrounding cloister is Hindu. Similar degradations may be observed at Madras. There is a handsome tomb, erected in Triplicane about the beginning of the present century, where Roman pilasters and vases, with Hindu details, are all incorporated with a Saracenic outline. The great mosque of Triplicane, constructed in part of noble materials, and in a style of severe simplicity, seems to stand forth as the last protest of a dying art, and to rebuke the degeneracy of the present age. To the Mussulman youth who aspires to taste and knowledge I would say as I have said to the Hindus,—respect, preserve, study and imitate the works of your ancestors using their examples not slavishly but with intelligence, modifying them, in their native spirit, to the requirements of the time.

The Governments of India might, in my humble judgment, do well to consider whether the Mussulman forms might not be adopted generally as the official style of architecture. Very little study would render them familiar to the English and Native builders. They would be found, after a short experience, to be cheaper than the present forms, and far superior, with reference to shade, coolness, ventilation, convenience and beauty to all that we see around us. This Government has endeavoured with the advice of an accomplished architect to exhibit in the improvements at the Revenue Board an example of the adoption of the Mussulman style to contemporaneous use. Mr. Chisholm would be the first to disclaim and condemn the material, which has been forced upon him by necessities to which we are still subjected; but his design will be a practical demonstration of the views which I have here advocated. He has paid the first tribute to the genius of the past, he has set the first example of revival in native art, which, I hope, will not remain unappreciated and unfruitful.

I now come to consider the forms of architecture introduced by the English in this country, which reflect the condition of art in England itself.

In an artistic point of view, the contemporary use of conflicting styles of building, or the abrupt addition and juxta-position of modern styles of one type with older styles of another, is undesirable. The most conspicuous proofs of this may be seen in English cities at the present time, when one style is generally used for domestic and another for public and sacred structures, and where occasionally private houses of an unusual character are thrust into long rows of habitations of the familiar sort. We have private houses, which for convenience I may designate as Classical, and Gothic Churches, and here and there we see a mediæval house interposed among its classical neighbours. The horizontal and ascending lines are thus mixed up in our streets and squares, in a fashion which offends and perplexes the eye; decorations and details are not diversified but discordant, buildings acquire the appearance of specimens or imitations, selected capriciously from the examples of the past, art ceases to be the expression of any necessity or taste common to the age, and its harmonious development, in conformity with new social requisitions, is materially retarded. This state of affairs is the more deplorable, because it is unquestionable, that our ancient national style of building, as it existed before the substitution of the Classical for the Gothic forms, was equally available for secular and religious purposes, that it was susceptible of developments suited to modern life, and, that it comprehended varieties of outline and ornament which have defended it against the reproach of a tedious uniformity. The northern nations of Europe do not require more than one style of architecture comprising, of course, the local and subordinate diversities, which the use of stone, brick or wood, opulence or poverty, exposure or protection, and similar secondary influences would naturally produce. Those nations have all virtually the same religion, the same institutions, the same climate, the same habits of life. It is more easy, however, to lament the existing confusion than to correct it. No one can predict to what issue we are drifting, no one can tell whether the prevailing chaos of taste will settle down into some new order, or whether the architectural anarchy is to last for ever.

The harmony of architecture which might have been preserved in England, and indeed throughout all the nations of Germanic origin, could not be expected in India, where for centuries two peoples sharply opposed in religion and distinct in many other respects, have occupied the soil, and where a third race and a third religion have recently been planted in artistic antagonism with the others. Under these circumstances, contrasts were unavoidable, and my countrymen have certainly done nothing to mitigate them. The English have simply transported to India the fashions and revolutions in architectural taste, which have occurred at home, but following them leisurely and being always behind-hand. We too live and work in one sort of building and worship in another. The ruling opinion at present appears to be, that the Classical style is good for habitation, and the Gothic indispensable for prayer. I venture to dispute the first position and I most earnestly deprecate the second.

It would be unjust and ungrateful to depreciate, in all respects, the buildings which we inhabit, and which for the most part we owe to the liberality of a former generation. Many of the houses of Madras are constructed with due regard to the nature of the climate, and in proportions which far excel anything with which we are familiar in England. Some even indicate a higher cultivation and feeling in art, among the official architects, in an earlier period, than is usually found among those of the present time. It must be admitted, however, that there is a mournful uniformity of design externally, a total absence of colour, and a disgraceful poverty of material; while the authoritative practice of this kind of building is not only at variance with all that India itself formerly produced, but, by the force of example, tends to pervert the taste of the natives of this country. If the classic houses are bad, the Gothic Churches are worse. The Gothic style of architecture, which was developed in a temperate climate, cannot be rendered appropriate to a tropical one, without modifications of structure, which only an accomplished and inventive artist could design. Of all the styles which possess a perfect mechanical development it is the most expensive. It demands the finest materials and the most delicate treatment; painting and sculpture in their highest forms are alike indispensable to its perfection; and though it may not absolutely exclude the use of brick, it is decidedly uncongenial to that material, the extensive use of which is so indispensable here. The ordinary style of a Gothic Church in India may be seen in Blacktown or in Vepery,—meagre, cheap, plaster counterfeits of the glorious originals to which we affectionately turn in memory and in hope. I know that there are happier attempts. At Megnanapoorum, in the sand wastes of Southern Tinnevelly, the energy of an enterprising missionary has raised a fabric in the early English style, which would grace the plains of Suffolk or Lincoln and in which I have heard 2,000 Tamil voices mingled in Christian Psalmody. At Edeyengoody the most learned Pastor of the Shanars, but who counts his learning for nothing compared with the service of the Lord, trains the Indian mason in the arts of the northern craftsmen, and watches over the growth of a decorated structure, which will be the creation of his life and the monument of his ministery. Even the Roman Catholics at Dindigal and elsewhere are following the same track. I admire the piety of the founders, but I question the wisdom of their selection. I question the propriety of adopting the Gothic as the architectural type of Indian Christianity. It cannot be necessary, for Christianity flourished for a thousand years before the Gothic was invented, and for three hundred while the Gothic was in abeyance. It can scarcely be desirable for the Gothic is remote from the forms of Oriental art and from the traditions of the Oriental Church. It may be objected, that the notion of bringing Christian architecture into harmony with the native architecture of India is impossible, and that if it were possible it would be of no importance. I grant that it is not of any serious or vital importance. It is a mere matter of fancy, of taste, not one of policy or morals. But I do not admit that it is impossible, and I affirm that if it is not done, the blame, if such there be, must rest with the artists and not with art.

I have already submitted that the Mussulman style of architecture offers, for secular public buildings, all the conditions of beauty and utility, that can be desired. As a matter of personal taste, I see no objection to the adoption of the same style for the private habitations of Europeans. There is nothing in that style incompatible with our habits and beliefs. It allows no images, it uses no symbolical ornaments, it possesses nothing that essentially fixes it to any particular nationality or particular faith. The florid calligraphic inscriptions in the Persian and the Arabic characters, which occupy in this order of art the place of pictorial representations, can be dispensed with, or supplanted by the superficial linear combinations which are equally sanctioned. The rest is mere form and colour. Mussulman art is essentially spiritual and universal. Englishmen might, however, in general, demur to live in habitations constructed in a style which is historically and conventionally, if not by any positive principle, associated with races of a different religion and different manners from their own; and it is certain that Christians cannot assemble for worship in a mosque. Where then is the method of reconciliation between Native and Christian art, to what point of approximation can the European advance? The history of arts supplies an expedient. It contains a style of building which is at once Oriental and Christian.

While the architecture of ancient Rome assumed, in the hands of the Mussulman builders, that beautiful transformation which we designate Saracenic, the Christians of the East worked out the same original forms in another, but a cognate, manner; which prevailed for a time over northern Italy and Asia Minor, which assumed in Georgia a type peculiarly ornate and picturesque, and which became the basis of the national architecture of the Russians. It has been revived, in various parts, of Europe in our own day, under the general title of Byzantine. The Byzantine style, like the Saracenic, embodies, as its distinctive features the Arch and the Dome, while the slender separate campanile in the first answers to the minaret in the second. The arch has rarely if ever assumed as far as I remember, in the hands of the Oriental Christians, when used constructively, the pointed or the horse shoe shape, but when used decoratively, it offers in its superficial combinations, and intersections, many resemblances to the Saracenic forms, resemblances which are still more apparent in the minor details of mural ornamentation. The two styles have ever retained a certain family likeness, and the common possession of the dome, constitutes a capital point of union. While the Byzantine style of building is perfectly adapted for every domestic purpose, I need scarcely say that in the hierarchy of Christian styles it occupies the most venerable place. It was the first Christian style, nor has Christianity formed a finer since. To the Anglican it presents the image of those primitive centuries, in which our church loves to trace the patterns of her faith and ritual; to the Roman Catholic the architecture of St. Mark's can never be repugnant; to the Protestant bodies generally it furnishes forms more simple than the Gothic, more suited to great congregations, and to oral teaching. The question is a speculative one and many might deprecate, in our present position, another innovation. But to me the Byzantine style seems to offer the best architectural type for Christianity in India, a type sufficiently distinct, yet most in harmony with one capital section of the ancient monuments of the country.

Gentlemen, I can scarcely flatter myself that in a question on which I am not accustomed to speak, and on which you are not accustomed to listen, I have rendered my remarks altogether intelligible; but this much you have certainly seized, that I earnestly desire that you should study and preserve the arts of your country for their intrinsic beauty and value, and as an element of your nationality. The youth of India, Hindoos, Mussulmans and Christians must seek in the cultivation of a new knowledge, and in the exercise of new powers, in society and the State, a common ground upon which they can all stand and invoke together the sacred idea of country, the mother of all, the object of common love and common service. But this higher development of patriotism need never diminish the pride, which each race or faith may justly take, in cherishing and commemorating what has been worthy or beautiful in their separate cultures, for there is nothing in this prejudicial to the harmony of the whole. I entreat my native hearers no longer to confound all that is national in a general neglect and all that is foreign in an undiscriminating admiration. This is a common error in old societies which are engaged in assimilating a new and progressive civilization. Because the European nation to which your destinies are attached, possesses higher scientific knowledge, greater mechanical knowledge, juster principles of government and superior energy in war, it does not at all follow that in matters of the fancy or taste, that nation has a monopoly of what is beautiful and what is true. Here there is a wide margin for criticism and discussion, and an ample theatre on your part for honourable self-assertion.

Architecture having alone supplied me with materials for a lecture which may have exceeded the ordinary duration, I am compelled to reserve the sister arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Music, for another occasion, should such be afforded.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

THIS measure was mentioned by the Chairman (Mr. Bullen Smith) and another Member of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce at a meeting on the 8th inst. at which the half yearly report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Bullen Smith, in the course of his speech, said—"We now come to the Cotton Frauds Act, a topic on which I am aware there is among us a good deal of difference of opinion, but I trust all will approve of the course adopted by the Committee so far, which leaves them perfectly free to take action later on should it appear desirable. I think you will all see how irregular and inexpedient it would have appeared to find this] chamber begging for special cotton legislation from which the Bombay community after actual trial, were seeking to be delivered. I confess I was not prepared to find such strong opposition in Bombay, as, till a comparatively recent date, opinion there was not very clearly declared, but you will observe from the letter of the Bombay Chamber that very forcible terms are made use of in condemning the Act, not the one now under the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy, but the less stringent enactment which has been in operation for several years. Indeed, the Bombay Chamber roundly state that any improvement that has been effected is attributable to the individual effort of Collectors and others and not to the Act. Within the last week this Chamber has received some interesting papers from the Government of the North-West bearing upon cotton cultivation, and in these the great preponderance of opinion both official and non-official, is much opposed to legislative interference. Among the strongest opponents, I find Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Co., of Mirzapore, Messrs. Cohen Brothers of Meerut, and Mr. Gilmore of Agra, all of whom are actively engaged in the trade, and know well its requirements. It is to my mind, impossible to set aside all this mass of opinion from those most interested, and if we turn to the Central Provinces and the Berars, I think we find fresh reason for not advocating the extension of the Cotton Frauds Act. In no district I believe has more been done than in the above provinces, both as regards extension of area and improvement of quality, and yet the Act has never been in force there, but in Mr. Rivett-Carnac they have had the good fortune to get a Cotton Commissioner who has entered zealously into the spirit of his appointment, and brought to bear upon his work an amount of energy, tact, and discretion which have ensured success, of which any of you who will read through his most interesting report will find abundant proof. However, as I have already mentioned, your Committee have not adopted one side or other but decided to wait the issue of the memorial from Bombay now before the Viceroy. While saying this I would venture to add speaking strictly in my individual capacity, that I should much regret to see the extension of the Cotton Frauds Act to this side of India. I would view with alarm any step which would tend to relax the *caveat emptor* by which we have been so long guided, and I would hesitate much before asking Government to interfere between buyer and seller. Then supposing this special legislation to be given to Cotton, where is it to stop? Cotton does not occupy with us the all-important place it does on the Bombay side, and with what equity could the legislature refuse us an Act to meet false packing and other mal-practices in Indigo, silk, and other valuable articles. To my mind, the principle seems altogether unsound, and while I would thankfully accept Government assistance in the form pointed out in paragraph 16 of the Bombay Correspondence, I should much regret to see this Chamber applying for a penal enactment."

The other gentleman who referred to the subject was Mr. Reinhold, who said—"In regard to the Cotton Frauds Act, he felt himself bound to express his dissent from the opinions of the President. He had taken a great interest in the question, and had made himself acquainted with most of the correspondence which had been published on it both in Bombay and Calcutta, but from all he had read, the greater part of those who argued against the Bill were men who had more to do with ships than cotton. The maxim of *caveat emptor* he did not accept unconditionally in a case like what the Cotton Frauds Act aimed at; the process in a Civil Court in the Mofussil is generally of a slow and tedious nature, and European merchants will seldom resort to it when fully occupied with other business, unless in cases of a grave nature. Natives in such cases will be left unpunished, a penal enactment would deal more swiftly with such a case, but the opinion expressed by the President was to wait; he would therefore refrain from making any further remarks on the subject at present."

THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE East Indian Association have held their first evening meeting, which, in the *Asiatic* of the 3rd November, is called *The Campaign of Discussion.*

Before we proceed to offer our remarks, on this somewhat amusing, and rather interesting meeting, it is necessary to give the names and parts of the Dramatis Personæ who took part in the performance of the Comedy called "Transport in India."

Mr. Hyde Clark, *acting* Chairman of the Indian Committee of the Society of Arts, a pompous gentleman of the nineteenth century, impressed with the idea that it is his mission to advocate the construction of railways, canals, and roads for the *transport* of things in general, but cotton in particular, from the interior to the nearest sea port.

Sir Arthur Cotton, a stern Tartar, and Engineer of the old school, who looks upon railways, as the *Pharisee* did on the wounded *Samaritan*, and predicts that there is no salvation for India, no sour krouts, nor salted mango-fish for the *Ryots*, no Bombay ducks for the Parsees, no *Jumma Wasil Bakee* for Uncle *Toby*, no cash balances for the Zillah Kings to count, and no cotton at four-pence per pound, as good as *Sea Island* or better, unless all funds are devoted to water.

Mr. Cheetham, President of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, Patron of the Campbell* and Cherisher of the Poor of India, from *Kohat* to *Cape Comorin*, and a staunch Advocate for helping the Indian Ryot to grow Cotton,—on the promise to buy at my own price system,—provided the Ryot will borrow extensively at 37 per cent. compound interest, and supply Manchester with first class cotton for the honour of doing so.

Sir Charles Wingfield, an Ex-King of *Ajoodheeah*, and a heaven-born *Dictator*, imbued with the idea that if the Department of Public Waste is only sufficiently supplied with *Rupees* by the Indian Government, the length and strength of the cotton fibre or staple, will be in exact proportion to the solidity of the invested acres, in the vicinity of which cotton is grown.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a worshipper of the Devouring element, and an educated native of India, who is possessed by the idea that the impoverishment of the Indian Ryot is intimately connected with the inhuman practice introduced by the English Conqueror, (not Billy the first,) of extracting ten millions sterling from India, and thus placing it out of the power of the natives, either to benefit or amuse themselves.

Mr. J. P. Wood, a Travelled Gentleman, who brings facts from the Pernambuco Line, to prove "*that a saving in transport, is so much added to the receipts of the Ryot, who only receives the balance* of the market price in Europe after the deduction of the cost of transport."

Mr. Burton and Mr. Briggs occupied minor parts.

On the curtain rising Mr. Clarke said that "£3,500,000 is 70,000,000 shillings," and as the population of India, was over two hundred millions, this sum "*was virtually nothing*," as by the simple rule of reduction, it came to "about 4d. per head per annum for supplying railways, irrigation works, and roads." Sir Charles Wingfield maintained that it was sufficient, and did not consider the expenditure on barracks as absolutely necessary. The minor gentlemen advocated a large measure of expenditure, and Mr. Cheetham brought the performance to a close by "particularly stating that the contracted views as to expenditure, on reproductive works, are greatly owing to the defective form of the accounts. That items for profitable irrigation, for unprofitable barracks, and for political purposes for capital and for expenditure, were indiscriminately massed together, leading to confusion of ideas, showing surplus where there is a deficiency, and deficiency where there is a surplus. Hence, ungrounded alarms arise as to the sufficiency of means for reproductive purposes."

Before the curtain dropped, Mr. Naoroji declared that "he never meant to depreciate the value of English rule, which indeed, in his opinion, was the only chance of salvation for India, and was beyond price."

Our object in placing the proceedings of this meeting in the form selected before the public, is to draw attention to the fact, that Manchester expects the Indian Government and its Ryots to incur heavy expenditure, and to bear all risks and loss in order that cotton lords and manufacturers may be fully benefitted at the expense of India.

In London, the teas of India, by guild combinations, are sold at a price much below their actual value; and were India to produce really superior cotton, which is quite feasible, we fear it would be found fault with, and be priced accordingly.—*Communicated to the "Mofussilite."*

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* Mr. Cheetham spoke favourably of the Duke of Argyll's proposition, and desired "to advocate the claims of Cotton to greater facilities of transport."

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 42	0 4
„ Calcutta	6 2	0 5
„ Madras	10 30	9 0

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Delial Ela, from Calicut.

For Jacob Varsy, from Cochin.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ROWING.

THE THAMES V. THE TYNE.

(*Bell's Life*, Nov. 20.)

THE appeal in the great case of "Thames v. Tyne" came on for hearing on Thursday last, and after an elaborate argument, *pro*, and *con*, was eventually dismissed—with costs—against the appellants. Descending from the stilts of our legal metaphor we have again to record the defeat of the Thames representative four—a defeat certainly less unequivocal and inglorious, inasmuch as they made a far better fight of it from start to finish—but at the same time scarcely less decisive, than the hopeless discomfiture they suffered at the hands of their north country opponents a fortnight ago on their native river. Having so recently detailed all the circumstances in connection with the origin and ratification of the home-and-home matches, together with the doings of the rival crews since their first meeting on the Thames, it will be unnecessary to recapitulate them here. It will be sufficient to say that immediately after their disastrous reverse on the 5th the Thames representatives recommenced steady practice, with the object of preparing themselves more efficiently for the second match, and remedying the shortcomings which, there can be little doubt, contributed in no small degree to the extremely hollow victory of the Tynesiders. Their first step was to cashier their former coxswain, and to substitute in his place young Rashbrook of Wandsworth, which was, beyond question, an improvement, notwithstanding that the change involved the carrying in the boat an additional 10lb. of dead weight. Another and still more important alteration was the transposition of Sadler and Kelly, the former taking the No. 2 thwart, and the latter going bow, whereby the strength of the crew was far more equally distributed between the bow and stroke sides. In this order they rowed for several days, but shortly after their arrival at Newcastle another and still more radical change was determined on, Kelley shifting from bow to stroke, Sadler going No. 3, and Messenger and Hammerton taking the No. 2 and bow thwarts respectively. It should perhaps be mentioned that this transposition was in some measure necessitated by a change of boat, the Wear Boating Club having most courteously placed at the disposal of the south countrymen a fine light craft, built by Jewitt of Dunston, which, according to the fashion generally prevalent among north country builders, was constructed with the stroke rowlocks on the "bow" or starboad side. A very brief trial sufficed to convince the crew of the superiority of the new "ship," which carried them extremely well, notwithstanding she weighed exactly *two stone* lighter than the four built by Messenger, in which they rowed on the Thames. As a proof, indeed, of how heavily the Thames men were handicapped in the former match, we may state that the north country ship, the "Tyne," weighed exactly 105lb, while the weight of the London boat, the "Thames," was 147lb, or just 42lb more. The Wear Boating Club's craft which was built by Jewitt some four years ago, is, we believe, about 14lb or 15lb heavier than the "Tyne," but on this score we cannot speak positively.

As might be expected, no alteration was considered necessary in the constitution of the Tyne crew, who, after indulging themselves with some three or four days' rest, returned to their old head-quarters, the Ord Arms, Scotswood, and resumed regular practice on the river, though in their advanced stage of training it was, of course, not considered necessary for them to subject themselves to any great amount of severe work. Still, they took their spins regularly once or twice a day, and on Monday last, according to popular report, accomplished a very satisfactory trial, which clearly demonstrated to their friends that their form had certainly not deteriorated since their victory on the south-country river.

In accordance with a clause in the articles which stipulated that the referee was to be chosen on the evening before the race, a meeting was held on Wednesday night at Mr Baird's, the Star Hotel, Northumberland-street. All the Thames crew were present, but for some reason or other none of the Tyne men put in an appearance, but were represented by Mr. J. Adams and Mr. W. Blakey. At first there appeared but scant prospect of the high contracting parties coming to any agreement with regard to the selection of a referee, as Mr. W. Johnson, of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club; Mr. R. B. Wormald, of *Bell's Life*; and Mr. G. D. Brickwood, of the *Field*, were successively nominated by the south countrymen, and rejected in turn by the Tyneside representatives. Subsequently Mr. W. Blakey proposed Mr. F. S. Gulston, the captain of the London Rowing Club, and after some demur on the other side the nomination was accepted, and it was agreed that Mr. Gulston should be requested to officiate as sole umpire in accordance with the clause in the articles, whereby the referee is invested with absolute control over the whole race from start to finish. Mr. Gulston arrived in Newcastle early on the morning of the match, and on being informed of what had taken place at once consented to officiate on the above terms.

A bright fresh morning ushered in the eventful day, and everything seemed to augur favourably for the prospect of the match, but as the forenoon wore on the wind, which had been blowing half a gale during the night, westerned considerably, and by mid-day had got round due west, blowing a "dead noser" up the course, and lashing the waters of the coaly Tyne—which are never very placid under the influences of a westerly breeze—into a mimic sea. Long before the hour appointed for the start, however, "excited Newcastle" began to turn out riverwards in its thousands, and undeterred by the bleak November weather, gathered in dense masses upon every available eminence and coign of 'vantage on either side of the river from whence a passing view of the "coming struggle" could be obtained. The rabbit banks, the High Level, and the road passing the old Gateshead station, were densely crowded; indeed, old Tynesiders did not hesitate to assert that the assemblage was the largest ever witnessed since rowing was first naturalised as a sport on the north country river. The crowd was certainly very great, but with the memorable matches between Chambers and Cooper and Kelley and Hamill fresh in our recollection, we should be disposed to think twice before endorsing the statement that the attendance was the "largest on record." No fewer than 12 steamboats, including the umpire's boat, the Louise Crawshay (the tickets for which were judiciously fixed at a sufficiently high tariff to render the company on board tolerably select and limited), were chartered to accompany the match; but thanks to the excellent arrangements of the Tyne police officials, which were very fairly enforced, good order prevailed throughout; the accompanying craft, with one or two exceptions towards the finish of the race, keeping well astern of the umpire's boat, the spectators on board of which obtained a capital view of the whole race.

The start had been appointed for three P. M., but in consequence of the strong westerly wind that prevailed during the morning the flood tide was unusally slack, so much so, indeed, that the ebb had begun to make several minutes before the competing crews put out. Both launched their boats at the Corporation Quay a few minutes before the appointed hour, and pushed off with the stream under the shelter of the south shore, the Thames being the first to put in an appearance, closely followed by their opponents. The following are the latest weights of the two crews:—

TYNE CREW.	st	lb	THAMES CREW.	st	lb
1. J. Taylor	10	0	1. G. Hammerton	10	7
2. T. Winship	11	0	2. W. Messenger	11	8
3. J. Martin	11	13	3. J. W. Sadler	11	0
J. Renforth (stroke)	11	7	H. Kelly (stroke)	10	12
T. Wilson (cox)	4	0	J. Rashbrook (cox)	4	8

The ceremony of tossing for choice of stations took place on board the umpire's boat. George Drewitt representing the Thames crew, and J. Adams the north countrymen. It so happened that fortune favoured the Londoners, and on the result being signalled to them they at once paddled over to the northern station, which, under ordinary conditions of weather, is unquestionably the more advantageous of the two, but the strong westerly wind blowing dead down stream distributed its favours with strict impartiality, between the two sides, and reduced the advantage of the "toss" to a minimum. When, however, the result of the toss became known, the supporters of the Thames men seemed to accept it as an encouraging omen, and odds of 3 to 1, which had been freely offered overnight without finding takers, were snapped up so readily that the layers drew in their horns, and 5 to 2, and ultimately 2 to 1, became the best offer. At the last-named figure, however, we did not witness anything done, though up to the last moment backers of the Thames men were ready to accept 5 to 2. Owing to the boisterous weather some time was cut to waste in getting the crews to their stations (a couple of skiffs moored 20 yards apart off the Old Mansion House), and the proceedings were further delayed by a little bit of dodging on the part of the man in charge of the Newcastle stake boat, who tried hard to serve his compatriots by shifting the kedge, but, thanks to the vigilance of the umpire, his little game was detected, and the stake boat was replaced in its proper position. At length, all being in readiness, the umpire gave the signal to go at 3:10:30. Both caught the water at the same moment, but in the third or fourth stroke the Thames crew, who strange to say, seemed more at home than their opponents in the lumpy water, perceptibly began to forge in front, and rowing beautifully together were fully a quarter of a length a-head as early as Whylie's Quay. At this moment we timed the Thames crew at 42 to the minute, while the Tyne men were rowing just a fraction above 40 to the minute. Between Wylie's Quay and Skinner's Burn, the south countrymen continued to improve their advantage, and on reaching the latter point were fully half their own length to the good, but by this time the Tyne oarsmen had settled down into a long workmanlike stroke, and now began slowly to recover their lost ground. Approaching the Grindstone Quay Renforth called upon his men for a spurt, and a brilliant effort brought them up so rapidly that at the foot of the Quay they were once more on level terms with their opponents, and in the next, twenty strokes the nose of the north-country boat showed with a decided lead. A splendid struggle ensued up to the piles of the New Redhaugh Suspension Bridge, the Thames men straining every nerve to shake off their dangerous opponents, but the latter were not to be denied, and as they shot the piles were within a foot of being clear. Just above the bridge the wind caught both boats with great violence, driving the surf over them in such quantities that both craft were thus early well-nigh water-logged. Up to this point the two boats had given each other a wide-berth, but now the north countrymen began to edge in towards the north shore, with the object apparently of getting a little more shelter. Seeing the manœuvre, and apparently anticipating that they were about to attempt to take their water, Kelley called upon his crew for an effort, and as they came abreast of the Shot Tower, the nose of their craft fairly over-lapped the leader's stern—though at this point they were still very wide apart. About 150 yards, however, above the Shot Tower the Newcastle crew had again drawn away, and having now a clear half length to the good, attempted, with very questionable judgment, to take their opponent's water. In crossing, however, diagonally across the stream they naturally lost some ground, and by the time they made the north side the two boats were in extremely dangerous proximity, and for a moment a foul seemed imminent—so close were they, indeed, that in the opinion of some of the spectators a timely spurt on the part of the Thames crew would have saved the day, as the Newcastle men were at this critical moment unquestionably out of their own water. A brilliant burst from Renforth, however, saved the race from such an unworthy termination, and the next instant the north countrymen were in safety under the north shore, right in front of their opponents, with a lead of a clear half length. Passing the New Quay the leaders, who had now settled down into a long, steady stroke, gradually improved their position, and at Waterson's Gates, just a mile from the start, had placed a gap of a clear length between themselves and their pursuers. Time, 8m. 20sec. At this point it was palpable that all was over, bar accident, and fabulous odds were offered on the north countrymen, without any takers. There was no noteworthy change in the relative position of the two boats until the "Lesser Annie" was reached, where the Thames men for a moment seemed to be coming up, but it was obviously only on sufference, as directly the leaders were fairly under the shelter of the island they again got to work, and off the Meadows House were fully two and-a-half-lengths in advance. Their coxswain in the meantime availed himself of an opportunity to bale out the water that had found its way into the boat by the help of a large sponge and a can. Off Paradise Quay, which was reached by the leading boat in 19 min 22 sec from the start, the water was comparatively smooth, but the Thames men were apparently too beaten to avail themselves of it. About 200 yards from the finish, however, they made a last despairing burst, and drew up within half a length of the leaders, but the effort died away, and the Tynesiders, spurting in turn, and apparently as fresh as when they started, drew right away, and landed themselves winners by two and-a-half-lengths, amid a deafening burst of cheering. Time, 26min 50sec., a very fine performance considering that the race was rowed against the ebb from start to finish.

In the evening the Tyne crew took a benefit at the Tyne Theatre, and the Thames men appeared on the stage in the course of Mr. Holland's entertainment, at the Town Hall, where they met with a most enthusiastic reception.

A TREMENDOUS WHALE.

LAST week (says the *Weekly Scotsman* of Nov. 13,) there turned up near Longniddry, on the Haddington coast, in a position where at low water it could be inspected, a whale longer by 7 feet than the largest specimen of the kind which has previously been cast on our shore south of the Firth of Forth. The huge creature had been seen floundering the Firth for some time. At length it was observed to have approached within a few yards of the shore, evidently in an exhausted condition. The water into which it had run was not sufficient to cover it, and the monster dashed itself against the shore until scarcely any life was left in it. Suspicions of the presence of some such monster in that part of the Firth had been entertained since the previous Saturday; and on Wednesday forenoon the extraordinary visitor was seen at no great distance from the shore, blowing its waterspout to a distance of thirty or forty feet in the air. Its movements were watched, of course, with no little interest; and when at length the huge form dashed with the tide against the shore, an attempt was made by the observers to secure it. For a time only the high part of its back could be seen, but the commotion in the water showed that the huge creature was making a desperate struggle to dislodge itself from the rocky bed it had found. The position of the head was at once ascertained by the terrific scouting from the blow-holes, and the flappings of the tail could be distinctly seen. Several shots were fired at it, and the wounds caused by these and by the whale's own struggles on the rocks were such that the waves dashing against the carcase soon became red with its blood. The tide that day was unusually high and rough, from the strong wind. Still the blowing of the whale could be heard above all the noise of the elements. When, as the tide receded, the proportions of the prize came more fully in view, the excitement of the spectators increased. An attempt was made to reach the monster on horseback, but the horses would not approach the object, the noise of the blowing terrifying them. Presently a lad named Ewart succeeded in a very daring manner in wading out to the still living whale and putting his "mark" upon it. The whale continued to show signs of life long after the tide had left it, both by the blow-holes and the tail. Several persons have taken measurements of the carcase, and some slight difference is shown in the results. The nearest measurement that has been made, we believe, gives the length from the tip or point of the mouth to the extremity of tail in a straight line as 78 feet 9 inches, and following the curve of its side as 80 feet 9 inches. Its girth round the thickest part is 33 feet; the length of the fore fin is 11 feet, and the breadth of tail 15 feet 9 inches. The measurement round the lower jaw, from eye to eye, is 39 feet; the breadth from side to side of that jaw 7 feet 9 inches; and its length, in a straight line, is 17 feet 9 inches.

A train of upwards of forty carriages left the station of the North British Railway Company on Monday forenoon for Longniddry, and later in the day a considerable number of passengers were conveyed to the same destination also by train. On Sunday, the morning train from Edinburgh arrived at Longniddry crowded with passengers, who eagerly flocked to the beach, while the roads in all directions were brisk with pedestrians. As the day advanced, carriages, cabs, spring-vans, gigs, carts, &c., arrived, and after filling up the road, gradually the bits of grassy common along the shore became occupied, while the horses generally stood unharnessed by the side of the conveyances. The visitors must have numbered several thousands. As on the previous days, notwithstanding the prohibition, many persons busied themselves in cutting the whalebone and skin. The Edinburgh road was thronged during the whole day with travellers, who, in eager crowds, availed themselves of *bona-fide* privileges at the inns *en route*. Aberlady and Prestonpans were as busy as on Saturday, and the array of "traps" at Musselburgh equalled that usually seen on the occasion of one of the familiar race meetings.

The whale was on Thursday exposed for sale by public auction at the instance of the Board of Trade. A large number of persons congregated on the beach to witness the sale, the majority of those present having gone by train from Edinburgh. The auctioneer, who stationed himself on the top of the whale, commenced the auction by reading the conditions of sale, which were to the effect that the sum for which the whale was knocked down was to be paid on the ground, and the whale was thereafter to be at the risk of the purchaser. The bidding commenced at £30, and after what might be termed a brisk competition between five bidders, each bid being £5, the whale was knocked down to Mr John Tait, oil merchant, Kirkcaldy, for £120. We understand that the jawbones of the whale have been purchased by the Earl of Wemyss. An attempt is to be made to tow the whale across the Firth to Kirkcaldy, and considerable difficulty, it is expected, will be experienced in getting this done, as the carcase is too high up the beach to permit the tide to float it.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.

(*Daily News*, Nov. 20.)

THE Brazilian mail steamer City of Limerick, which has arrived at Falmouth, brought home some of the passengers and crew belonging to the Royal Standard, who, after the ship stranded, left her on a raft, and were supposed to have been lost. The Royal Standard, it will be remembered, left London on the 12th August for Melbourne, with passengers and a general cargo. She proceeded all well until the 30th Sept., when being caught in a sudden squall she became dismasted, and some of the boats were completely destroyed. The crew at once set to work to clear away the wreck, and the ship was put under jury masts and steered towards Rio Janeiro. Her course was well kept up to Sunday, the 10th, when just before daylight she suddenly stranded on the sand bank off Cape St. Thorne, and about 150 miles distant by water from Rio Janeiro. About mid-day, when the weather moderated, the first mate, five seaman, and all the lady passengers left in one of the two remaining boats, with the view of reaching the land, and ultimately the boat was beached, but with the loss of seven of the women. Afterwards the Portuguese barque Amelia hove in sight, and Captain Bazitio bore down near the wreck and picked up the second boat, containing four of the Royal Standard's crew. He then sent his own boat back, but the men were unable to come near enough to be of service to the remainder of the crew on board the stranded vessel. Captain Bazitio seeing that he could render no further aid decided to go to Rio Janeiro for the purpose of getting assistance. Captain Clarke and the remaining passengers and crew kept up their spirits for a day or two, when seeing nothing approaching they became anxious. On the Monday and Tuesday they had made three rafts, one of which broke away during Tuesday night. On the Wednesday, the third day after having been left alone on the wreck, as no assistance arrived, the men made up their minds to take to the rafts and try to land, or hoping to fall in with a passing vessel. The timbers of the raft, however, would not bear the whole of the men twenty-one in all, and some of them determined to remain by the ship another night, and see if assistance would arrive. Twelve, however, decided to take their chance on the raft; these were W. Bastard, of Slapton, near Dartmouth, passenger; R. Bastard, his brother, passenger; C. Wilkinson, Hampshire, passenger; F. Purcell, carpenter's mate; James Anderson, cook; Durrett, Reed, Thomson, Davidson, Slater, Rice (a stowaway), seamen; and Davey, an apprentice. W. Bastard, it appears, was returning to Australia, where he had in former years been a successful sheep farmer, and he had with him two sheep dogs, which he managed to get on the raft. The animals were made fast to one of the timbers, but were soon after washed off by the sea. Bastard and his brother, however, went to their rescue, and with great difficulty got them again on the raft. When the men left the ship they took with them between 20lbs. and 30lbs. of biscuit in a tin case, and having a fair wind they made sail with blankets and hoped to reach the land, which was only about ten miles distant. They were within four miles of the shore when the wind suddenly chopped round to the opposite direction, and the raft was taken out to sea. Night came on, and the men feared the worst for their safety. The angry waves drove them hither and thither; the sail, of course, had been taken in to endeavour to check the raft's progress to seaward. Some of the men, to prevent their being washed off, lashed themselves with a rope to the timbers, and others held on with their hands. All night long the castaways were exposed to a cold drenching rain, with heavy seas occasionally breaking over them, and anxiously did they wait the return of morn, and soon after dawn the almost exhausted men saw four or five coasting vessels on the horizon, and one of them, a Brazilian schooner, making out the raft, bore down towards it. As she came near she threw out ropes, but the men on the raft failed to catch them. At length she dropped anchor, communication was established, and the twelve men and the two sheep-dogs were taken on board. The rescued seamen agree that had they been exposed another night they must have perished, as at the time they were rescued the raft was fast breaking up, and sharks were following in their wake ready to devour them. The schooner, after taking off the men, steered to Ipaponna, a small port not far distant, and there the shipwrecked crew were landed. They were afterwards taken on to Rio Janeiro, and subsequently brought home in the mail steamer. The party who stuck by the vessel, including Captain Clarke, his wife, child, and servant; Rees, Miller, Walker, and Fitzgerald, passengers; and Giles, Foster, Paynter, Heydon, Taylor, and Middleton, were taken off the wreck by a vessel that came to their assistance.

OLD LADIES.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 20.)

THE world is notoriously unjust to its veterans, and above all it is unjust to its ancient females. Everywhere, and from all time, an old woman has been taken to express the last stage of uselessness and exhaustion; and while a meeting of bearded dotards goes by the name of a council of sages, and its deliberations are respected accordingly, a congregation of palsied matrons is nothing but a congregation of old women, whose thoughts and opinions on any subject whatsoever have no more value than the chattering of so many magpies. In fact the poor old ladies have a hard time of it; and if we look at it in its right light, perhaps nothing proves more thoroughly the coarse flavour of the world's esteem respecting women than this disdain which they excite when they are old. And yet what charming old ladies one has known at times—women quite as charming in their own way at seventy as their grand-daughters are at seventeen, and all the more so because they have no design now to be charming, because they have given up the attempt to please for the reaction of praise, and long since have consented to become physically old, though they have never drifted into unpersonableness or neglect. While retaining the intellectual vivacity and active sympathies of maturity, they have added the softness, the mellowness, the tempering got only from experience and advancing age; they are women who have seen and known and read a great deal, and who have suffered much, but whose sorrows have neither hardened nor soured them—rather have made them even more sympathetic with the sorrows of others, and pitiful for all the young. They have lived through and lived down all their own trials, and have come out into peace on the other side; but they remember the trials of the fiery passage, and they feel for those who have still to bear the pressure of the pain they have overcome. These are not women much met with in society; they are of the kind which mostly stays at home, and lets the world come to them. They have done with the hurry and glitter of life, and they no longer care to carry their grey hairs abroad; they retain their hold on the affections of their kind, they take an interest in the history, the science, the progress of the day, but they rest tranquil and content by their own fireside, and they sit to receive, but do not go out to gather. The fashionable old lady who haunts the theatres and drawing-rooms, bewigged, befrizzled, painted, ghastly in her vain attempts to appear young, hideous in her frenzied clutch at the pleasures melting from her grasp, desperate in her wild hold on a life that is passing away from her so rapidly, knows nothing of the quiet dignity and happiness of her ancient sister who has been wise enough to renounce before she lost. In her own house, where gather a small knot of men of mind and women of character, where the young bring their perplexities and the mature their deeper thoughts, the dear old lady of ripe experience and loving sympathies and cultivated intellect holds a better court than is known to any of those miserable old creatures who prowl about the gay places of the world and wrestle with the young for their crowns and garlands—those wretched simulacra of womanhood who will not grow old and who cannot become wise. She is the best kind of old lady extant, answering to the matron of classic times—to the Mother in Israel before whom the tribes made obeisance in token of respect; the woman whose book of life has been well studied and closely read, and kept clean in all its pages. She has been no prude, however, and no mere idealist. She must have been wife, mother, and widow; that is, she must have known many things of joy and grief, and have had the fountains of life unsealed. However wise and good she may be, as a spinster she has had only half a life; and it is the best half which has been denied her. How can she tell others, when they come to her in their troubles, how time and a healthy will have wrought with her, if she has never passed through the same circumstances? Theoretic comfort is all very well, but one word of experience goes beyond volumes of counsel based on general principles and a lively imagination.

One type of old lady, growing yearly scarcer, is the old lady of Radical political tendencies based on the doctrines of Voltaire and Paine's Rights of Man—the old lady who remembers Hunt and Thistlewood and the Birmingham riots, who talks of the French revolution as if it was yesterday, and who has heard so often of the Porteus mob from poor papa that one would think she had assisted at the hanging herself. She is an infinitely old woman, for the most part birdlike, chirrupy, and wonderfully alive. She has never gone beyond her early teaching, but is a fossil Radical of the old school, and she thinks the Gods departed when Hunt and his set died out. She is an irreligious old creature and scoffs with more cleverness than grace at everything new or earnest; she would as lief see Romanism rampant at once as this new-fangled mummery they call Ritualism; and Romanism is her version of the unchaining of Satan. As for science—well, it is all very wonderful, but more wonderful she thinks than true; and she cannot quite make up her mind about the spectroscope or the protoplasm. Of the two, the protoplasm commends itself most to her imagination, for private reasons of her own connected with the Pentateuch; but these things are not so much in her way as Voltaire and Diderot, Volney and Tom Paine, and she is content to abide by her ancient loves, and to leave the leaping-poles of science to younger and stronger hands. And this type of old lady is for the most part an ancient spinster, whose life has worn itself away in the arid deserts of mental doubt and emotional negation. If she ever loved it was in secret, some thinlipped embodied idea long years ago; but most likely she did not get even to this unsatisfactory length, but contented herself with books and discussions only. If she has ever honestly loved and been loved, perhaps she would have gone beyond doubt, and have learned something holier than a scoff. The old lady of strong instinctive affections, who never reflects and never attempts to restrain her kindly weaknesses, stands at the other end of the scale. She is the grandmother *par excellence*, and spends her life in spoiling the little ones, cramming them with sugar-plums and rich cake whenever she has the chance, and nullifying mamma's punishments by surreptitious giftes and goodies. She is the dearly beloved of our childish recollections, and to the last days of our life we cherish the remembrance of the kind old lady with her beaming smile, taking out of her large black reticule, or the more mysterious recesses of her unfathomable pocket, wonderful little screws of paper, which her withered hands thrust into our chubby fists; but we can understand now what an awful nuisance she must have been to the authorities, and how impossible she made it to preserve anything like discipline and the terrors of the domestic law in the family.

The old lady who remains a mere child to the end; who looks very much like a faded old wax doll with her scanty hair blown out into transparent ringlets, and her jaunty cap bedecked with flowers and gay-coloured bows, who cannot rise into dignity or true womanliness, who knows nothing, can give no advice, has no sentiment of protection, but on the contrary demands all sorts of care and protection for herself—she, simpering and giggling as if she were fifteen, is by no means and old lady of the finest type. But she is better than the leering old lady who says coarse things, and who, like Beranger's immortal creation, passes her time in regretting her plump arms and her well-turned ancle, and the lost time that can never be recalled, and who is altogether a most unedifying old person, and by no means nice company for the young. Then there is the iracsible old lady, who rates her servants, and is free with full-flavoured epithets against sluts in general; who is like a tigress over her last unmarried daughter, and, when crippled, and disabled, still insists on keeping the keys, which she delivers up when wanted only with a snarl and a suspicious caution. She has been one of the race of active housekeepers, and has prided herself on her exceptional ability that way for so long that she cannot bear to give up, even when she can no longer do any good; so she sits in her easy chair, like old Pope and Pagan in *Pilgrim's Progress*, and gnaws her fingers at the younger world which passes her by. She is an infliction to her daughter for all the years of her life, and to the last keeps her in leading-strings, tied up as tight as the sinewy old hands can knot them; treating her always as an irresponsible young thing that needs both guidance and control, though the girl has passed into the middle-aged woman by now—a poor spiritless thing, that has faded before she has fully blossomed, and dies like a fruit that has dropped from the tree before it has ripened. Twin sister to this kind is the grim female become ancient; the gaunt old lady with a stiff backbone, who sits upright, and walks with a firm tread like a man; a leathery old lady, who despises all your weak slips of girls that have nerves and headaches and cannot walk their paltry mile without fatigue; a desiccated old lady, large-boned and lean, without an ounce of superfluous fat about her, with keen eyes yet, with which she boasts that she can thread a needle and read small print by candlelight; an indestructible old lady, who looks as if nothing short of an earthquake would put an end to her. The friend of her youth is now a stout, soft, helpless old lady, much bedraped in woollen shawls, given to frequent sippings of brandy and water, and ensconced in the chimney corner like a huge clay figure set to dry. For her the indestructible old lady has the supremest contempt, heightened in intensity by a vivid remembrance of the time when they were friends and rivals. Ah, poor Laura, she says, straightening herself; she was always a poor creature, and see what she is now! To those who wait long enough the wheel always comes round, she thinks; and the days when Laura bore away the bell from her for grace and sweetness and loveableness generally are avenged now, when the one is a mere mollusc and the other has a serviceable backbone that will last for many a year yet. Then there is the musical old lady, who is fond of playing small anonymous pieces of a jiggy character, full of queer turns and shakes, music that seems all written in demi-semi-quavers, and that she gives in a tripping, catching way, as if the keys of the piano were hot. Sometimes she will sing, as a great favour, old-world songs that are almost pathetic for the thin and broken voice that chirrups out the sentiment with which they abound; and sometimes, as a still greater favour, she will stand up in the dance, and do the poor uncertain ghosts of what were once steps, in the days when dancing was dancing, and not the graceless lounge it is now. But her dancing-days are over, she says, after half-a-dozen turns; though, indeed, sometimes she takes a frisky fit, and pays for it the next day.

The very dress of old ladies is in itself a study and a revelation of character. There are beautiful old women who make themselves like old pictures by a profusion of soft lace and tender greys; and the stately old ladies who affect rich rustling silks and sombre velvet; and there are the original and individual old ladies, who dress themselves after their own kind, like Mrs. Basil Montagu and Miss Jane Porter, and have a *cachet* of their own, with which fashion has nothing to do. And there are the old women who wear rusty black stuffs and ugly helmet-like caps; and those who affect uniformity and going with the stream, when the fashion has become national; and these have been much exercised of late with the chignons and the new bonnets. But Providence is liberal, and milliners are fertile in resources. In fact, in this as in all other sections of humanity, there are those who are beautiful and wise, and those who are foolish and unlovely; those who make the best of things as they are, and those who make the worst, by treating them as something they are not, those who extract honey, and those who find only poison. For in old age, as in youth, are to be found beauty, use, grace, and value, but in different aspects and on another platform altogether; and the folly is when this difference is not allowed for, or when the possibility of these graces is denied and their utility ignored.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 5/8	"
2	do.	1/11 9/16	"
1	do.	1/11 1/2	"
On demand		1/11 7/16	"
On Scotland		1/11 7/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 7/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, PAINTED IRON HOOPS for COTTON BALES, and McCOMB'S PATENT ARROW TIES. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy, on C. springs, by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th December, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. HERN

Respectfully intimates that she is showing a variety of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,
NEWLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

Mrs. HERN also begs to mention that, as she intends CLOSING BUSINESS at the end of this season, she is offering her Goods at almost COST PRICE, to ensure a speedy sale.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Rich self Colored Silks, Rs. 65.
Do. Moire Antiques.
Fulards.
Bismark Satin.
Poplins.
Mohairs, Satin Stripes.
Silk Grenadines for evening wear, Rs. 22.
A Variety of other fabrics for Dresses.
White Satin and Silks.
Millinery, Hats, and Bonnets, from Rs. 10.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw and Chip Hats, in all the fashionable shapes.
A Choice selection of Trimmings.
Garibaldies, Muslin.
Br. Llama, Rs. 2 each.
Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers
Lace Fichues in Black and White.
Fancy Combs and fancy Ribbons for head-dresses.
Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Meadow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets. Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—MR. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	
Scott's Lady of the Lake. Photographic edn	13	4
Lord St. Leonard's Handybook on Property Law. New edn.	4	12
Old Merry's Christmas Annual	3	4
Beeton's Book of Household Management, with coloured Plates	4	12
Beeton's Englishwoman's Almanac for 1870	0	12
A Word to the Wise	0	6
Undiscovered Crimes	0	6
Mark Seaworth	2	4
Rosamond Fane	2	4
Articles of War for 1869	2	8
Robbin's Cavalry Catechism	3	4
Little Arthur's History of England	1	10
Cassell's World of Wonders	4	12
Ditto (gilt edn.)	6	12
Blackburn's Normandy Picturesque	10	0
My Recollections of Lord Byron	3	12
Sinclair's New German Concertina Tutor	0	6
" Pianoforte Tutor	0	12
Wade's London do. do.	2	8
Hamilton's do. do.	2	8
Russell's A Diary in the East	13	4
Nelson's New Toy Books	0	6
Boosey's Cabinet Fra Diavola, for Pianoforte	0	12
Holden's Human Osteology	10	0
Bellamy's Handybook of Anatomical Plates	26	4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6	12
Roberts on Billiards	4	12
Macaulay on Field Fortification, illustrated	7	8
PLAY.—Beast and Beauty	0	6
——— Frightful Hair	0	6
——— The Pretty Druidess	[illegible]	
——— Girls of the Period	[illegible]	
——— Sea Gulls	[illegible]	
——— Loving Cup	[illegible]	
——— Old Gooseberry	[illegible]	
SONG.—Blind Girl to her Harp	[illegible]	
——— The Owl	[illegible]	
——— Bobbie, Bobbie	[illegible]	
——— I'm weary to-night, Mother	[illegible]	
——— Sunny hours will soon return	[illegible]	
——— Angels' voices ever near	[illegible]	
——— Time Tries All	[illegible]	
GALOP—Champagne	[illegible]	
——— Punch's	[illegible]	
MUSIC FOR PIANOFORTE.—The Dream	[illegible]	
——— Oh, Fair Dove	[illegible]	

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAYER BOOKS—Diamond Antique morocco, limp	[illegible]
Ditto Limp cover with fancy centre and clasp	[illegible]
Christmas Cards—(assorted)	[illegible]
New year's "	[illegible]
New Photographs	[illegible]

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo. A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been complied, and we shall be happy to forward the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 13th December 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

BOXER CARTRIDGES,
FOR SNIDER AND OTHER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES,

Are made in several sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half inch) bore; ·450 bore; and ·442 for small bore Match Rifles.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted, after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of Military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof, and imperishable in any climate.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
BOXER CARTRIDGES, Nos. ·577, ·500, and ·442, per 100	9	0	10	8
BOXER CARTRIDGE CASES (empty)	4	0	4	8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

A handsome selection of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

		Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
ASTEL CUTTY	from	9	0	to	20	0
ALBERT	"	9	0	to	30	0
BELGIC	"	7	8	to	30	0
BILLIARDS	"	9	0	to	30	0
BILLIARDS, French	"	7	8	to	30	0
BILLIARDS, Straight	"	7	0	to	30	0
CUTTY	"	6	8	to	20	0
EAGLE'S CLAW	"	10	8	to	75	0
HEALTH	"	9	0	to	20	0
PEAR-SHAPED	"	9	0	to	20	0
PRINCE'S	"	9	0	to	30	0
YACHTER'S	"	9	0	to	30	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-piece	from	10	8	to	45	0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRIAR WOOD PIPES, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces in a variety of shapes and sizes	from	1	0	to	12	0

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

W. B. DAVIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, LEADENHALL STREET,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The AGRA BANK, and BRANCHES.

N. B.—Sole Agents for

CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company effects Insurances [illegible] at low rates of Premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—These wonderful remedies have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure. [illegible] external wounds, no matter how desperate the cases may be.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in NANABHOY BOMANJEE'S STREET, FORT.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd December, instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their office, No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the derivative executors of the last will and testament of Burjorjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla, deceased, all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house being one compartment of a range or chawl of buildings of four compartments standing thereon, situate within the Fort at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street otherwise called Shapoorjee Sett's Chuckla, bounded on the east by the property of the Vendors, on the west by the property of Eduljee Furdoonjee, on the south partly by the property of Eduljee Furdoonjee, and partly by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the north by the property of Cursetjee and Dorabjee Powwalla, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 284 and the said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 73.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers or to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Vendors' Attorney at his Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

9 bales dark green army cloth
4 do. Scarlet do.
7 cases white mulls
4 do. T. red goods
5 do. gold thread
1 do. sarries
1 do. turbans gold ends
5 bales navy canvas
1 do. turkey red yarn
5 crates earthenware
24 bales 36 lbs. double royal printing paper
6 do. 18 lbs. single do. do.
100 boxes Dunkin's brandy, 1st quality
100 do. do. do. 2nd do.
100 do. do. do. 3rd do.
3 cases toys.
4 bales No. 40 lamon yellow twists.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TEAK SQUARES and SCANTLINGS.

This day, Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—200 first-class teak squares.

A quantity of teak scantlings of assorted sizes.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at SEWREE.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, the following properties, on the dates hereafter described, at their respective premises.

LOT 1.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of Government ground exclusive of the shed standing thereon, situate at Sewree, admeasuring 451 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the public road, west by the ground of Gopall Pandoo, south by the ground of the said Gopall Pandoo, and on the north by public passage.

LOT 2.

Immediately after.—All that piece of Government ground situate at Sewree, admeasuring 148 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the ground of Heerachund Lalljee, west by the public road, south by the ground of Dossabhoy Cama, and on the north by vacant ground.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. No. 5, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, CLOSE to FEMALE WORK-SHOP.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, at the above address, the household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, changing his residence, consisting of the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares to be found in a well appointed household handsome blackwood couches, pier tables, teapoys, toilet and wash stands, chairs, cots, bedsteads, toilet glasses, &c., hanging argand lamps, a fine selection of pictures and drawing room, bigouterie, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One palanquin shigram, with horse and harness complete.

N.B.—No catalogues and the property will be on view, two days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.'S STORES, PARELL.

On Monday, the 20th instant, and following days, sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron furnace bars, copper, contractors rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately detailing and describing each lot and the stores may be inspected on and after Thursday next.

Bombay, 15th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the stock of provision, shop goods, &c., at the shop, No. 1, Military Square Lane, Fort, on the right hand side of the shop of Messrs. Rosselet and Co.

(To make room for the new goods to arrive.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co. Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, To-morrow Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., in the above shop, No. 1, Military Square Lane, Fort, the large stock of provision and shop goods, &c., consisting of assorted pickles, sauces, tart fruits, jams and jellies, tapioca, sago, dried herbs, biscuits, bon bons, currents, syrup fruits, figs, sardines, salmon, capers, mince meats, raisins pickled, preserved mushrooms, oysters, herrings, turtle and other soup, macaronie, arrowroot, anchovy paste, pigs' tongues, cod fishes, mackrell in sauce, truffles, sausages, assorted patis, asparagus, patis pois, orange marmalade in tins, best sherry, port, cherry brandy, moselle, liquors, copying presses, Chubb's fire-proof treasury chest, De la Rue's and Moiner's stationery, hanging argand and globe lamps, pictures in frames, silver watches, cheroot cases, writing tables, sideboard, show cases, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very elegantly carved blackwood furniture, glass ware, dinner and dessert sets, best chandeliers, argand lamps, iron cots, presses, &c., at Mazagon near the Bazar.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovenamed place, on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., the very handsome carved blackwood furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman left Bombay, comprising China ebony carved circular tables, rich drawing-room and easy chairs, open carved sofa couches, side tables, teapoys, mirrors, 8 light chandelier, clocks and time-pieces, best Tucker's hanging and wall bracket lamps with drops, a pair of best pedestal table argand lamps with drops, a first-rate large sized musical box, playing 36 airs, with 6 barrels (a superior instrument), a set of blackwood dining tables, two iron painted cots, carved wardrobes, glass presses, mahogany toilet glasses, rich dinner and dessert sets, cut glassware, plated spoons and forks, knives, lot of China and books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built light double-seated landeau, in perfect order (nearly new), by Robert Ness, adapted for double and single harness.

A young grey Arab horse, very fast and quiet, about 14-1½.

A set of plated mounted single harness.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and costly jewellery, gold watches, plain and fancy gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, earrings, gold enamelled and diamond snuff-boxes, diamond and gold precious rings, a choice selection of musical boxes, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time pieces, breech-loading rifles and pistols, best Elkington made silver and plated articles, silver hunting and open faced watches, &c. &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant, and on the following days (if necessary) at 1 o'clock P.M. each day, at the shop No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the very valuable and superior stock of jewellery, belonging to Messrs. Rosselet & Co. (closing business), comprising gold plain and fancy watches, diamond and gold precious rings for gentlemen and ladies, gold bracelets, brooches, earrings and lockets set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and corals, gold enamelled and diamond snuff-boxes, gold sleeve links, watchkeys and thimbles, musical boxes of various descriptions, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time pieces, best Elkington's silver and plated ware, breach-loading rifles and pistols, gold spectacles, Mordan's and Aluminum pencil cases, seals, crosses, gold Albert and guard chains, a new 8 day McCabe's clock showing the days of the week and month, and striking the quarter, half, and three-quarters of an hour on 8 bells, silver hunting and open-faced watches and chains, electric clocks, gold studs, gold frames for spectacles, rich Bohemian glass scent bottles, several dozens best eau-de-Cologne by Piner and John Maria Farina, imitation fruits in glass domes and stand, eye protectors, magnifying glasses, and many other articles, &c.

Catalogue of the full particulars can be had at the premises, or from the undersigned at their office No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

The property can be inspected from this day.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 27th day of December instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., by order of the owner, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Setkhandan:—all that piece of vacant pension and tax ground, heriditaments, and premises, with the well thereon standing, situate in Bombay at the old Sonapore lane, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting the said lane on the south side thereof, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No 127 of Pension and Tax and containing by admeasurement 273-8-9 square yards, or nearly 7 khathees in length, and 4 khathees in breadth, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Parsee Bhicajee Nusserwanjee Daroowalla, on the west by the properties of Marwadi Sadu Ramjee and Damodher [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

[illegible]

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1869.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY BLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. [illegible] CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.